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The Weekly Post.

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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

PEACE IN PARIS.

The Cabinet Resigned, but a New One Has Been Formed.

SOME NEW MEN INTRODUCED.

The Chamber of Deputies Again Convened in Session.

PRESIDENT FLOQUET DEFEATED

Charles de Lesseps Gives Some Very Important Evidence.

BAIHUT VERY BADLY EXPOSED.

Many Other Deputies and Senators Named.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE COURT

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Owing to differences in the cabinet as to the arrest and trial of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihut for connection with the Panama canal swindle, the ministers to-day tendered their resignations to President Carnot, who accepted them and instructed M. Ribot to form a new cabinet.

Although the resignation of the ministry caused widespread excitement, there was no attempt to create disorder. The order that is prevailing throughout the city may be, and no doubt is, due to the fact that the lawless element well knows that any disturbance will be put down with a strong hand by the military, but it is openly charged that the president and M. Ribot are not in earnest in the Panama prosecution, and that they have no intention taking the bribe-takers to trial, and that the prosecution of De Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel will be nothing more than a farce. It is also charged that efforts are being made to postpone the exposure of certain guilty parties until the law of proscription will have taken effect.

M. Ribot organized his new cabinet as follows: M. Ribot, premier and minister of the interior; M. Develle, foreign affairs; M. Tirard, finance; M. Bourgeoise, justice; General Loizillon, war; M. Burdeau, colonies and marine; M. Dupuy, instruction; M. Viger, agriculture; M. Siegfried, commerce; M. Viette, works.

THE NEW AND OLD CABINETS.

The most notable difference between this cabinet and its predecessor is in the absence of M. de Freycinet and M. Loubet. M. Loubet's lukewarmness as regards the investigation of the Panama scandal has been ill-concealed. In fact he has declared in a newspaper interview that the deputies had rushed into the inquiry with reprehensible recklessness of consequences. M. de Freycinet, who has been minister of war in several cabinets, has been mentioned frequently among the possible victims of the Panama investigation. M. Ribot, while retaining the premiership, has exchanged the ministry of foreign affairs for the temporarily more important post of the ministry of the interior, M. Develle has assumed the ministry of foreign affairs thus vacated, relinquishing the portfolio of agricultu re to M. Viger, a new man. M. Tirard retains the portfolio of finance and M. Bourgeois, whose probing policy in the Panama matter caused much dissension in the last cabinet, still holds the all important department of justice.

M. Viette and M. Burdeau also remain at their former posts. M. Dupuy remains minister of public instruction. M. Sarrien, formerly minister of commerce, has been supplanted by H. Siegfried. He was once associated with the notorious Cornelius Herz, and although he denied before the Panama committee that he had not seen Herz since 1885, he fell under the ban, as did Rouvier and Freycinet.

THE NEW MEN.

General Loizillon, who succeeds to the ministry of war, is like M. Viger and M. Siegfried, a new man. M. Albert Viger, the new minister of agriculture, is member of the chamber of deputies for the circumspection of Orleans, in the department of Loiret, having been elected in 1885 and again in 1889. He was born at Fargeau, department of Loiret, in 1844, and is a physician by profession. He has written a number of valuable works on political economy. In the chamber, he has been a member of several of the most important committees. He is a radical Republican. M. Jules Siegfried, minister of commerce, sits in the chamber of deputies as member for the first circumspection of Havre, department of Seine-Inferieure. He was born at Mulhouse on February 12, 1837. He was elected to the chamber in 1885, and reelected in 1889. He has been mayor of Havre and has held other public offices. He is an officer of the legion of honor. In the chamber M. Siegfried has specially occupied himself with commercial, financial and maritime questions. He was one of the most active members in securing an appropriation for France's participation in the Chicago world's fair, and it is believed he will do much to aid the exhibition, as the French commission to Chicago will be under the direction of his department.

M. Siegfried will also have much to say about the new commercial convention between France and the United States. He was the most active supporter of Mr. Whitelaw Reid when the latter, as United States minister to France, was trying to have the prohibition of the importation of American pork rescinded. M. Siegfried has a son in New Orleans. General J. L. Loizillon, minister of war, is the commandant of the first army corps with headquarters at Lille, his territory comprising the department of Nord and Pas de Calais. He is also president of the technical committee on cavalry and as such a member of the superior council of war. He is a close student of military science.

FLOQUET DEFEATED.

The recess of the chamber of deputies ended to-day and the house resumed its sittings. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded, interest being centered on the election of the new president of the chamber. It was not thought M. Floquet would offer himself for re-election, as his explanation to the Panama commission and to the house of his connection with the Panama affair had not proved as satisfactory as he desired. He did, however, present himself for re-election.

The chamber was called to order by M. Pierre Blanc, member for Savoie and Doyen. After the usual formalities the name of M. Floquet as a candidate for the presidency of the chamber was presented. This evoked a somewhat unexpected and vehement opposition, and in the course of the speeches against M. Floquet, particular stress was laid upon his own admission that he had used some of the funds of the Panama company, not for his personal benefit, but for his campaign against Boulangism and to secure the election of a Republican chamber in 1889. The vote that usually follows the presentation of a candidate's name did not take place, though M. La Martiniere demanded that it be taken by roll call and by ballot.

WITHDREW HIS CANDIDACY.

M. Flouquet, seeing that the members of the right were determined to oppose his reelection by every means in their power, and knowing that without their support he could not secure a majority, withdrew his candidacy. The Republican group then nominated M. Casimir-Perier for the office. A vote by the usual method was taken on M. Casimir-Perier's nomination, and he was elected by a majority of 155, the vote standing 408 for him to 253 against him. During the proceedings in the chamber a group of 13 men who proclaimed themselves anarchists gathered in front of the building. They were ordered to move on by the police, but refused. They were placed under arrest.

M. Casimer-Perier, who is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, was born in Paris on November 8, 1847. He was elected a member of the chamber of deputies in 1876, and has been successively re-elected. He has held several positions in various ministries, including those of public instruction and of war, having been under secretary of state in the ministry of 1883. He has been elected vice president of the chamber three times. He is a great friend of General Saussier, the military commandant in Paris.

THE GREAT TRIAL BEGUN.

Ferdinand de Lesseps Was Not Present, but His Son Was on the Stand.

PARIS, Jan. 1 .—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, although absent on account of the state of his health, was included to-day as one of the defendants with Charles de Lesseps, Fontaine, Cottu and Eiffel, accused of complicity in the Panama canal frauds. The trial was opened in the first chamber of the court of cassation, as the court of appeals is called, M. Perivier presiding. The space alloted to the audience was thronged with distinguished people, including many well-known in French finance; a number of prominent persons from abroad were also present.

Procureur General Tanon conducted the prosecution. The charges were read, setting forth that M. Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; M. Charles Amie Marie de Lesseps, late member of the Societe Du Canal Inter-Oceanic de Panama; M. Marius Etionne Fontaine, M. Henri Louis Felix Cottu, and M. Alexander Gustave Eiffel, were accused of having jointly and during a lesser period than three years before the last act of prosecution in Paris, "by employing fraudulent maneuvers to induce a belief in the existence of a chimerical event and an imaginary credit, dissipated sums derived from issues of loans which had been obtained for a specified use and employment, and of having swindled the whole or part of the fortunes of others." Then follows the mention of the clauses of the code referring to the case.

The name of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was called amid profound silence. After a short pause a physician's certificate that Count de Lesseps was physically unable to be present was submitted. The procureur general asked, nevertheless, that judgment by default be given, and the court granted this motion.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS ON THE STAND.

Charles de Lesseps was the first of the defendant directors examined. He was pale but self-possessed and answered all questions with slow, painstaking precision. He made a long statement first as to the organization of the Panama company. His father, he acknowledged, had sold his founders' shares in the canal, but not for the purpose of withdrawing his money from the enterprise. In every case Count de Lesseps had turned such shares into money merely that he might subscribe for a new issue. On the whole Count de Lesseps had invested much more money than he had withdrawn. Charles de Lesseps added that his own founders' shares had been used by his father in subscribing for a subsequent issue.

The witness was then closely questioned as to the relations of the American Panama committee to the company. He said 12,000,000 francs had been placed at the disposal of the American committeemen and had been used by them for the best interests of the company. When asked if this sum was not rather large for the purpose for which it was applied, Charles de Lesseps replied: "Their assistance was valuable, and would have warranted the expenditure of a still larger amount.

AN ENGINEER'S OPINION.

The prosecuting counsel asked several questions intended to draw out admissions that the feasibility of the canal plan was doubted by the directors before the last loans were applied for. Charles de Lesseps replied that H. Rousseau, a competent engineer who examined the works on the Isthmus in 1886, expressed the conviction after his return to France that the canal could be completed, provided certain modifications were made.

"But M. Boyer and M. Jacquet, both competent engineers, declared that a canal with locks would cost from 1,200,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 francs," interpolated the presiding judge. "Was not the public deceived by the withholding of this estimate?"

"Our consulting committee of work," replied M. de Lesseps, "gave an estimate of 600,000,000 francs for the completion of the works, and these were consequently the only figures that were published."

After M. de Lesseps had explained the reasons of the directors for entrusting the work to certain contractors, court was adjourned.

STARTLING ADMISSIONS.

After the recess the presiding judge questioned M. de Lesseps as to the bogus petitions presented to the chamber, and the enormous payments made by the company to syndicates which assisted in floating the loans. M. de Lesseps answered the questions as they were put, and then made this statement:

"Much as I regretted it, hard necessity compelled us to resort to such means to insure the success of our plans. The millions given to M. Obendoeffer (the banker who received 2,000,000 francs for giving the company the idea of a lottery loan and putting the idea in practice were in payment for his suggestion of a simple plan relative to the bonds and institutions of the societe civile. It behooved us to humor such a great banker, and I even had great difficulty in limiting the sum as narrowly as I did. We always distributed the money when fresh issues were made, so that we might avoid creating enemies on the bourse."

In response to questions as to the relations between Baron de Reinach and the Panama Canal Company, M. de Lesseps said: "Like all great bankers Baron de Reinach was keen after profit. He was exceptional, however, in his willingness to risk his capital for the purpose of realizing the plan of the canal. He was the man who formed the first societe civile with his own capital, assisted by the name of M. Bonaparte Wyse. When I gave Baron de Reinach the money, I told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose."

DISAPPOINTED IN COURT.

This admission evoked loud murmurs of surprise and disapproval from the crowd in the court room, and the presiding judge repeated in a loud tone:

"You gave the Baron de Reinach the money and told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose?"

"I did."

"You handed him millions without permission to put as much as he wished in his own pocket?"

"Exactly. He first demanded 15,000,000, then 12,000,000 francs. I refused to grant these excessive demands and persisted in my refusal despite his repeated threats."

"Did you know to what uses Baron de Reinach expected to put that part of the money which he did not retain as remuneration?"

"I did not know, and I did not wish to know exactly where he disbursed the money. I knew only that the money was to be spent for the canal."

M. de Lesseps was asked to explain next what became of 275,000 francs, in bonds payable to bearer, which were not accounted for in the company's books. M. de Lesseps evaded the question by referring to the bonds au porteur as the company's secret service fund. When pressed by the prosecuting counsel he referred to a payment of some 600,000 francs to Cornelius Herz, "with whom the company could not possibly afford to fall out."

A third question as to the recipient of 275,000 elicited no reply whatever. In a discussion as to whether M. de Lesseps should be required to answer the question, the prosecuting counsel eventually said that he would waive his right to bring out the facts given by M. de Lesseps to the examining magistrate yesterday.

MADE TO ANSWER.

The presiding judge, however, insists that full light had been thrown on the subject in question. M. de Lesseps closed his lips firmly, leaned forward and after a moment's hesitation spoke out clearly into the oppressive silence of the courtroom:

"When the lottery bill had been laid on the table, M. Baihut asked for 1,000,000 francs to be paid to him in installments between the introduction and the adoption of the bill. Of this sum 275,000 francs were paid to M. Baihut. Then the bill was withdrawn and nothing more was paid to him."

M. de Lesseps paused a moment after giving this damaging evidence against the ex-minister of public works. Nobody spoke or stirred. He looked fixedly at the judges and added:

"Only when the knife was put to my throat did I pay this money. I was like a man giving up his watch to a highwayman."

In conclusion M. de Lesseps said that the Panama directors were aware how all the sums of which he had spoken had been distributed. At the end of his testimony court was adjourned and the prisoners were removed to the conciergerie.

It is reported this evening that the examining magistrate has decided, on the ground of insufficient evidence, to prosecute the deputies Rouvier, Rochevorene, Proust and Dugue de La Fauconnerie, and Senators Grevy, Thevenet, Deves, Renault and Beral. Proceedings against all except the Panama directors, Sans-Leroy and Baihut, it is expected will be stopped.

AL CARLISLE'S MISSION.

Mr. Thurman Requests Him to Get a Picture of Baby Ruth.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—James P. Seward of Mansfield, the single Democratic elector of Ohio, called upon Allen G. Thurman yesterday, accompanied by Al Carlisle, the noted Ohio politician. Mr. Thurman received them cordially, and chatted over the Democratic prospects with great cheerfulness.

Mr. Seward asked ex-Senator Thurman to give him some small thing as a souvenir of the occasion when he, the first Democratic elector from Ohio in 40 years, paid his respects to the tribune of the people. Going to the bookcase the old statesman selected a small volume in which he wrote his autograph and, handing it to his caller, remarked: "There's the name of a good old Democrat."

Turning to Mr. Carlisle Mr. Thurman remarked: "I understand you have seen Mr. Cleveland recently. Well, when you see him again I wish you would tell him I want him to send me a picture of Ruth."

Mr. Thurman, who has now begun the second month of his 80th year, is hale and hearty. The only trouble he experiences is with his old enemy, the rheumatism. Senator Brice called upon him yesterday and enjoyed half an hour's chat.

OHIO LEGISLATION.

What the Solons of the Buckeye Commonwealth Did Yesterday.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—The senate today confirmed the appointment of State Librarian Smith by a vote of 21 to 0. By joint resolution a committee is to be appointed to report the best way out of the dilemma the State has got into in the agricultural experiment station location. Holcomb's collateral inheritance bill passed the senate with some amendments to-day. As it stands it imposes a tax to the State of 3½ per cent on all collateral inheritance except those going to father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, neice, nephew, adopted child or lineal descendants of adopted child, wife or widow of son, husband and daughter of deceased. It is estimated that the bill as passed will add $125,000 to State revenues each year.

Workman's anti-option resolution was adopted in the house by a vote of 68 to 3. Kean's resolution asking Ohio congressmen to vote in favor of closing the world's fair on Sunday was lost by vote of 50 to 34, two less than a constitutional majority. The house to-day passed a bill to provide to pay the expenses of the Rowland-Weybrecht contest case from Wayne county.

MORE CHOLERA CASES.

Three More at Hamburg and One at Amsterdam.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—Investigation of the cases of cholera that developed on the Spanish steamer Muciana shows that when the steamer reached here she did have drinking water on board. A few hours after her arrival Antonio Siso, one of her crew, had a violent attack of shivering, which was first attributed to a cold. While the Muciana was lying ice-bound in the river another of the crew, Jose Dios, was attacked in a similar manner. Siso died, but the remainder of the crew, with the exception of Dios, appeared to be healthy. To-day three others of the crew were suddenly taken ill. They were removed to the hospital, where an examination of their excreta revealed the presence of cholera bacilli.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—A visitor to this city from Utrecht died to-day from cholera.

A NATION'S DEAD.

General B. F. Butler and Senator John E. Kenna Pay Nature's Last Debt.

THE FORMER'S DEATH A SURPRISE.

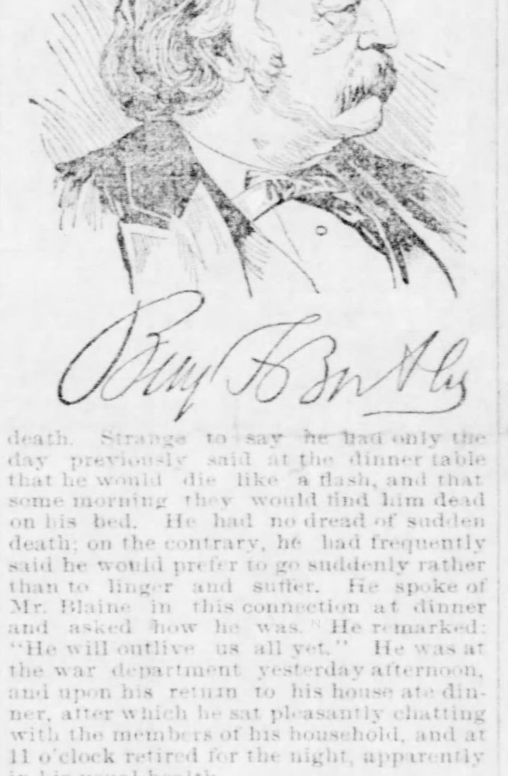
West Virginia's Statesman Had Suffered Long and Greatly.

THEIR FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The sudden death of General Benjamin F. Butler, which occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning, caused great surprise, as it was not known that he was ailing any more than other men who had lived and labored so long. Death resulted from heart failure, superinduced by an attack of pneumonia. He died at his Washington residence, No. 220 New Jersey avenue, Southeast.

During the present winter a case which had been decided against him in the highest courts of the State of Massachusetts, and in which he took an appeal to the United States supreme count, demanded his almost constant residence in this city. A few weeks ago the case was decided against him. Whether or not the loss of this case, to which he paid such close attention, brought anything more than the sorrows of a casual defeat, will never be known.

On his way here from New York on Friday General Butler was taken sick on the train, but recovered. Yesterday he caught a heavy cold, which produced pneumonia, and that in turn caused failure of the heart, which was the immediate cause of



death. Strange to say he had only the day previously said at the dinner table that he would die like a flash, and that some morning they would find him dead on his bed. He had no dread of sudden death; on the contrary, he had frequently said he would prefer to go suddenly rather than to linger and suffer. He spoke of Mr. Blaine in this connection at dinner and asked how he was. He remarked: "He will outlive us all yet." He was at the war department yesterday afternoon, and upon his return to his house ate dinner, after which he sat pleasantly chatting with the members of his household, and at 11 o'clock retired for the night, apparently in his usual health.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the general was attacked with a fit of coughing, which awakened the man servant, who always occupied an adjoining room. He at once hastened to the general and asked him what was the matter. The general, meanwhile, had gone to the bath room adjoining, whither his valet hastened and offered his assistance. The general mentioned that his expectoration had been discolored with blood. He did not appear to think seriously of the matter, however, and after his valet had assisted him to his bed he said: "That's all, West; you needs not do anything more," and apparently went to sleep. He had lain on his bed but a few moments, however, when his heavy breathing again caused alarm.

Mr. Lanier Dunn the general's nephew by marriage, who resided in the same house, started out in search of medical assistance. It was fully 15 minutes before he could secure aid, and then, when he returned with Dr. Luce, the assistant of Dr. Bayne, the family physician, it was seen that the general was already in extremis. The doctor so informed his two nieces, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Dunn, who were at his bedside, and death ensued almost immediately. The end was apparently painless. The general's daughter, Mrs. General Ames, is at Highlands, N. J., and his son Paul is at Lowell, Mass. They were at once notified of their father's death.

Final arrangements for the removal of the body have been held in abeyance, pending the arrival of his son Paul, who will reach Washington about 10 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Butler is buried at Lowell and the remains of the general will be taken there. Everything is in readiness for the removal of the body at 3:30 to-morrow afternoon, if such an arrangement is satisfactory to the son.

DEATH OF SENATOR KENNA.

After a Long and Painful Illness the West Virginia Statesman Passes Quietly Away.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The hand of death has again been laid heavily upon the United States senate. At 3 o'clock this morning the end came to Senator John E. Kenna of West Virginia, and he passed quietly away after a long illness. When the last struggle came he was surrounded by the faces of those he loved best on earth, and everything that science could do to smooth the fatal pathway had been done. His ailment was heart disease, and his father had died before him from the fatal affection.

For years the senator had been conscious that he was subject to a fatal termination of his disease at any moment, and consequently he had lived abstemiously and simply, and had avoided any chance shock, although he was unable altogether to resist the attractions of the field and the stream, for Senator Kenna was a born sportsman and loved to spend weeks at a time in the pine woods of his native State in pursuit of game and fish. He felt that these trips were beneficial to his health; but when he returned to Washington last fall he complained that he had not recuperated as usual in his summer vacation. Last October the stroke came and he took to his bed. It was a narrow escape then from immediate death. The senator was a man of great strength and will power, and the consciousness that he would leave behind so many helpless little ones and was a poor man (he had six young children) nerved him to fight for his life with superhuman vigor.

A fit of nauseau yesterday morning emphasized to the physicians the precarious condition of the patient. It marked the failure of the circulation, the breaking down of the overtaxed heart, and they looked for the worst. Still he rallied again, and the end appeared to be still distant until about 8 o'clock last night, when

SENATOR JOHN E. KENNA.

there were unmistakable signs of syncope and collapse. From that time the vital forces ebbed rapidly. The members of his family, except the youngest of his children, were all in attendance at the bedside soon after midnight, and they were present when the husband and father drew his last breath, about 3 o'clock.

The remains will be taken to the capitol to-morrow and funeral services will take place in the senate chamber about 1 o'clock. As the deceased was a Catholic, the services will be performed under the direction of Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, to whom the senator was warmly attached. To-morrow night the remains, escorted by the congressional committees and attended by the members of the family of the deceased and a few personal friends, will be placed on a Chespeake & Ohio railroad train and be taken to Charleston, W. Va., the home of the dead senator.

The joint committee to conduct the funeral will be composed of Messrs. Faulkner (West Virginia), Blackburn (Kentucky), Daniel (Virginia), Walthall (Mississippi), Manderson (Nebraska and Squire (Washington), on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Alderson, Pendleton, Capehart and Wilson (West Virginia), Tucker (Virginia), Bingham (Pennsylvania), Henderson (Illinois). Dungan (Ohio), Mansur (Missouri) and Outhwaite (Ohio) on the part of the house.

The flags on the capitol floating at half-mast and a black-draped chair and desk in the senate chamber were the outward signs of the sad event. The senate assembled in gloom and sorrow. In his opening prayer Chaplain Butler touchingly alluded to Mr. Kenna's death, and immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday Mr. Blackburn rose and in sorrowful tones announced the melancholy tidings. He then said:

"Measured by years Mr. Kenna was one of the youngest members of this chamber —not yet 45 years of age; but measured by the accomplishments of his life he ranked with the octogenarian. Whether as soldier or as citizen, as husband, father, or friend, he had rounded out a life and leaves behind him a record to challenge the approval of mankind. Measured as a lawyer or a law-maker he left his impress upon the generation to which he belonged. He has engraven in ineffaceable characters, on the history of his country, his achievements here and in the other branch of the national legislature. Kindly as a woman, unselfish to a fault, brave, unflinching in the discharge of every duty, it has never been my good fortune to come in contact with a nature more lovable, more exalted than was that of our dead comrade."

Resolutions were then read and adopted expressing the great sorrow with which the senate heard of the death of Mr. Kenna; providing for a committee of seven senators to superintend the funeral, and to accompany the remains to Mr. Kenna's late home in West Virginia; and directing invitations to attend the funeral to be sent to the house of representatives, the President of the United States and to members of his cabinet, the major general commanding the army and the senior admiral of the navy, the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court, and the diplomatic corps. Then, as a further mark of respect, the senate adjourned.

In his prayer the chaplain of the house asked God to comfort the family of the dead senator, and then Mr. Wilson of West Virginia rose, and amid intense silence paid a brief, impressive and eloquent tribute to the deceased statesman. Senator Kenna, he said, had received the warm approval of his constituents and the hearty applause of the country, earned by the length and distinction of his service. Mr. Wilson offered resolutions expressive of the sorrow with which the house had heard of the death of Senator Kenna, accepting the invitation of the senate to attend the funeral ceremonies, and providing for a committee of 10 representatives to join the senate committee in making proper arrangements. The resolutions were adopted, the committee appointed by the speaker, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

John E. Kenna of Charleston, Kanawha county, was born at Valcoulon, Va. (now West Virginia), April 10, 1848; lived and worked on a farm; entered the Confederate army as a private soldier; was wounded in that service in 1864, and was surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865; afterward attended St. Vincent's college, Wheeling; studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston; was admitted to the bar June 20, 1870, and has continued to practice law from that time; was elected prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county, on the Democratic ticket in 1872, and served until January 1, 1877; in 1875 was elected by the bar in the respective counties under statutory provision to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses, and had been elected to the Forty-eighth congress when he was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat to succeed Henry G. Davis, Democrat, and took his seat December 3, 1883, and was re-elected. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1895.

A Dayton Man Charged With Murder.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 11.—John Sharter, the landlord of the Emmet house of this city, was arrested here to-day under indictment of the Butler county court for complicity in the murder of Grant Fox, at a dog fight, at Port Union.

CORRUPTION RIFE.

More Disgraceful Secrets Are Brought to Light in the Panama Case.

M. EIFFEL CONVICTS HIMSELF.

He Cleared About 33,000,000 Francs on His Contracts.

THE PRESS BRIBED BY FONTANE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The trial of M. Charles de Lesseps, Marius Fontane, Baron Cottu and M. Eiffel, accused of complicity in the Panama canal frauds, was continued in the court of appeal to-day. Long before the hour set for the opening of the court the room was filled to its utmost capacity with a crowd of interested spectators, to most of whom the prisoners are well known. The audience discussed the evidence given by M. Charles de Lesseps yesterday, and the general opinion seemed to be that he had not bettered his case by statements regarding the transactions between himself and the late Baron de Reinach Little confidence was placed in his declaration that he had no knowledge as to the uses to which the large sums of money he had handed to the baron were to be put, beyond the fact that they were to be expended for the canal company.

When Mr. Perivier, the president of the court, and his colleagues entered the court room silence prevailed, and the scene was one of unusual solemnity. They took their seats on the bench and the court was declared open. The four prisoners sat in the places occupied by them yesterday directly in front of the magistrates. President Perivier at once proceeded to examine M. Fontane. M. Fontane said that shortly after the formation of the Panama Canal Company he was placed in charge of the company's business with the press.

THE NEWSPAPERS BRIBED.

He detailed at length what his duties were, and gave much valuable information regarding the bribery of newspapers to prevent hostile attacks on the company, and also to prevent the publication of matter that would have shown the true condition of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama. M. Fontane stated that he had held his position as manager of the company's press affairs until 1885, when the exactions of the newspapers became so heavy that he was compelled to abandon the post. Since that time he had been merely the private secretary of M. de Lesseps. In the course of his examination he stated that he had distributed to the press only 60,000 francs in drafts payable to bearer.

Upon the conclusion of M. Fontane's examination Baron Cottu was called upon by President Perivier to explain his connection with the bribery and corruption of officials and others. Baron Cottu declared that his duties as a director of the Panama company were merely technical. He dealt exclusively with the internal administrative work of the company.

It is reported that M. de Freycinet, ex-minister of war, and M. Floquet, ex-president of the chamber of deputies, were examined by M. Franqueville, juge d' instruction to-day in connection with the Panama charges. The two statesmen were not under arrest or accusation, at least in name, but were present as witnesses, although, of course, liable to accusation should their acknowledgments justify such action.

ONE MAN NOT BRIBED.

In connection with the statements of M. Charles de Lesseps at his trial in the court of appeal, attention has been called to the statements of M. Provost de Launay and of M. de Lamarzelle before the Panama committee in relation to M. Charles de Lesseps. M. de Launay said:

"I have studied the part played in the affairs of Panama by the press, parliament and the banking establishments. A few years ago a gentleman called on me and said: 'M. de Lesseps made the Suez canal all alone. For the Panama canal he has been obliged to have recourse to the banking establishments. Well, he is ready to treat with the press, the financial world and parliament, and to do all that is necessary.' I received the person who made this communication pretty roughly, but I would rather not name him unless it is indispensable. The following day M. Charles de Lesseps came to see me and offered to give me information. He said I had misunderstood what had been said to me the previous day. In my speech I referred to M. Rosseau's report; it is requsite to elucidate the matter. With my friend M. de Lamarzelle, I formerly interpellated the government on the affairs of Panama. On that occasion we saw M. Charles de Lesseps. I prefer not to relate to you the conversation we had together, but as M. de Lamarzelle put it in writing immediately afterward, he can read it to you."

M. de Lamarzalle said he was told by M. Charles de Lesseps that whenever a company issued fresh capital large sums of money had to be expended on the press. Some financial concerns even made newspapers a monthly allowance, but in the case of the Panama company the journalists who flocked to its offices whenever a fresh issue of capital was made received nothing.

ISSUES OF STOCK EXPENSIVE.

In spite of his, the expenses of the different issues reached a considerable sum. They did not, however, amount to 6 per cent. The board of directors, M. Charles de Lesseps informed Lamarzelle, allowed certain amounts and did not go into the question of details. M. de Lesseps afterward gave M. de Lamarzelle some explanations regarding the so-called guarantee syndicate formed by the various financial houses which took part in the emissions of new capital. These establishments, whose co-operation was indispensable, received large sums without really guaranteeing anything.

Whenever a fresh issue was announced numbers of people called on the company and offered their assistance. Most of these were Jews. It was not only bankers who made these offers, but all sorts of influential persons, who would praise or decry the operation as they received more or less money. M. de Lesseps added that there was nothing astonishing in the large profits made by the contractors. The high charges could not be cut down. They ran great risks, it being impossible for a man to remain in the country traversed by the canal for more than three years. All the contracts for work on the canal had been examined by a competent court, and all but one had been approved. That one, the contract with M. Eiffel, had been reduced by 3,000,000 francs. M. Eiffel had undertaken to erect embankments at 35 francs per cubic meter, and it had been necessary to accept that price in order that the work might be carried on without delay. M. Eiffel had performed all that he had undertaken.

M. Charles de Lesseps had concluded his statement to M. Lamarzelle with the words: "If certain persons, certain things are attacked the success of the undertaking will be compromised, and those who make these attacks will contribute to the taking over of the enterprise by the Americans. Those who attack the Panama project are people who wish to strike a blow at the Suez canal."

THE STAR WITNESS.

Interest in to-day's proceedings was centered in the examination of M. Eiffel, the tower contractor. The questions put to him by the court resulted in lively fencing between the president and M. Eiffel's lawyers, who raised objection after objection to the interrogations. The legal sparring occupied considerable time, and afforded amusement to the audience. Finally M. Eiffel admitted that he had cashed checks for 12,000,000 francs, which had ostensibly been drawn to pay for machinery, while he had actually expended only 1,500,000 francs for that purpose. Responding to further questions M. Eiffel said that he had given 2,000,000 francs to M. Hebrard to secure the contracts with the company, and 2,000,000 francs to Baron de Reinach in order to secure the latter's influence in his favor with the government.

It required considerable questioning to bring M. Eiffel to the admission that, besides the 2,000,000 francs given to M. Hebrard and the 2,000,000 francs given to Baron de Reinach, 2,000,000 francs had been paid by him to a certain contractor whose favor, like that of Hebrard and Reinach, was indispensible to success.

Presiding Judge Perivier then asked: "What did you do with the 6,000,000 francs received by you for taking to pieces and shipping to the Isthmus and there reconstructing machinery which, as a matter of fact, you never even supplied in this country?"

TOOK CARE OF HIMSELF.

"I kept that sum," replied M. Eiffel, lamely, "because it formed part of the remuneration for the risk I was undertaking."

"But your contract provided that you receive 30 per cent, to be paid you within 30 days of the date of sending the orders. Now, you took $2,875,000 francs from the Forges et Chanterede Mediterranee as a percentage, although the order was never executed. Do you think that this sum belonged to you?"

"It was not my fault that the order was not delivered. I myself have often paid on contracts which were never executed. Besides, this contingency was contemplated by the general condition of the transaction."

"I consider such a transaction void," replied Judge Perivier severely, "since it was the result of an error, to call it nothing more. The prosecutor general will tell you more about this to-morrow and at the subsequent sittings of this court."

M. Eiffel quailed visibly under those words, and the audience rose from their seats to get a better view of the manner in which he bore the reproof.

M. Flory, the government accountant, who recently examined the accounts of the canal company, was called to testify upon the conclusion of M. Eiffel's examination. He stated that M. Eiffel had been paid 69,000,000 francs on his contract, and that he made a profit of 33,000,000 francs on it. At this point the court adjourned

THE NEW CABINET.

One Change Made in the List as Published Yesterday.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—In deference to the overwhelming public demand for a further reconstruction of the ministry, M. Ribot has had a lengthy conversation with Admiral Gervais, chief of the department of marine and colonies, in regard to accepting the ministry of marine and of the colonies, in place of M. Burdeau. Admiral Gervais declined the portfolio. His ostensible reason is that he prefers to devote himself to his present naval duties as thereby he can better serve the interests of France.

At the cabinet council to-day, after a discussion of Admiral Gervais's declination, it was decided to detach the colonies from the marine and attach them to the department of commerce under M. Siegfried. The marine portfolio will be offered at once to probably another high naval officer. The cabinet council decided to give any explanations which deputies might request.

HE IS NOT IMPLICATED.

No Incriminating Documents Found at the Residence of M. Laur.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The statement recently published that the house of the Boulangist deputy, M. Laur, had been searched by the police in connection with the Panama inquiry, and that incriminating documents had been found, proves to have been entirely without foundation. It can be stated upon the authority of the prefect of police that no such search was ever made, and that no documents in any way compromising M. Laur, or showing that he had any connection whatever with the Panama affair are known or supposed to be in existence.

M. Laur is at present in America, and the members of his family deny that his residence has been searched. In this they are corroborated by the police authorities.

Socialists Call For a Great Meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The socialists have issued a manifesto to the people in which they denounce the handing over the government to criminals. They say: The political constitution of the country must be revised by a constituent assembly with imperative mandates. They call for a great meeting on Saturday next.

Cramp & Sons Get the Two Contracts

WASHINGTON, Jan 11. — Secretary Tracy has awarded the contracts for constructing the cruiser Brooklyn and the battleship Iowa to Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. In making the awards the secretary says: "Had I the power to award the contracts at my discretion I should distribute them to two firms, but I am required to award contracts to the lowest and best responsible bidder."

THAT CONSPIRACY.

Lodge's Alleged Washington Literary Ring May Be Investigated.

THE SPECIFIC CHARGES ARE MADE.

A Very Bad Complexion Has Already Been Put Upon the Affair.

IT WILL BE CAREFULLY PROBED.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 11.—The house committee on the library began an inquiry this morning under which it will report whether or not the charges made against Henry Cabot Lodge and Henry Adams relative to their alleged monopoly of the documents in the library of the state department shall be investigated. The members of the committee present were Chairman Amos Cummings and Charles O'Neill of Pennsylvania. Gen. H. V. Boynton recounted how, as the representative of William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, he had tried through various administrations to have certain state papers copied, but without success.

This attempt, General Boynton said, began in the Garfield administration, and extended through those of Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, and every attempt he made met with utter failure. General Boynton said that during all this time he had the hearty co-operation of the secretaries of state and their assistants under all administrations, and that of the chief clerk and other officials, but that when the office of the librarian was reached every effort was balked, and that, too, despite the fact that he was armed with the written and verbal orders of superior officers.

Mr. Smith was writing a history of Governor St. Clair and the Northwestern Territory and a criticism on Sparks's life of Washington, and wanted the papers copied for use in these works. After getting a written order for permission to copy such papers as he desired, General Boynton said he took it to Librarian Dwight, who informed him that the order could not be complied with, and that after Assistant Secretary Porter, who had issued it, gave Mr. Dwight personal instructions that the order was to be obeyed, he was unable to do anything by reason of the obstructions put in his way by Dwight. General Boynton told the committee that he discovered that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Adams were having not only access to these papers but that they were being copied for them under the supervision of Mr. Dwight, and related in detail how he came to make this discovery.

Another thing that showed the existence of a ring in the library of the department, General Boynton said, was the fact that immediately after Mr. Smith had applied for permission to copy the papers, and had said why he wanted them, a notice was published in the New York papers by Mr. Adams that he was preparing a history identically the same as that upon which Mr. Smith was working.

The complaint and the facts upon which the charges were made was that there was a discrimination shown in the matter of permitting access to these papers, and that while all sorts of obstacles were thrown in the way of some people every facility was afforded those who possessed the favor of the librarian. General Boynton cited as further instances of this the cases of Moncure D. Conway and Mr. Dunn, the Indiana librarian, who was unable to get access to the papers even through the assistance of Senator McDonald, although repeated efforts were made with that end in view.

H. L. West of the Washington *Post* stated that it was a matter of common comment about the state department that Wellington Ford, former statistician of the department, was now at work copying these papers, and that not being able to copy them fast enough, he was using a camera and photographing them for the publishing firm that he represented. The committee will probably summon Mr. Smith, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Conway and Mr. Dwight before it.

BLAINE IS BETTER.

He Is Still Regaled With Music From a Hand Organ.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Ever since his serious attack of heart failure early yesterday morning Mr. Blaine's condition has improved steadily, and in a way that has surprised the watchers at his bedside. It was said to-day that it would be almost impossible to conceive of a greater change for the better than has taken place since yesterday. All callers at the house to-day were answered in the most cheerful tone, and it was evident that the members of the family, while not daring to hope for any permanent improvement, are yet very much encouraged by the change. This was shown to-day by the fact that several members of the family were out enjoying short walks in the brisk air.

Dr. Johnston stated to a reporter this afternoon that Mr. Blaine had had a very comfortable morning and that his condition was about the same as yesterday.

The men with the street piano were again to-day at their post in front of the residence of the distinguished invalid, and rendered several Irish jubilee tunes, and received their requital from the attendant at the close of the pot-pourri. The musicians returned at 6 o'clock this evening, and after they had concluded the usual repertoire, James G. Blaine, Jr., came out of the house and rewarded them. At 8 o'clock Mr. Blaine was said to be a little better.

A Big Error in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—United States Treasurer Nebeker has reported to Secretary Foster that the account of the legal tender notes of the denomination of $500, series of 1874, shows, as it stands, an excess of $54,000 redeemed over the issue, $28,400,000 in all. The treasurer is convinced there has been nothing like an overissue, or the redemption of counterfeits, or anything else that would have caused a loss to the government. He is strongly of the opinion that the mistake is simply one of assortment and a detail of bookkeeping.

Ten Steamships in Great Danger.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—Ten steams[illegible] were sighted off Cuxhaven to-day [illegible] drifted eastward in the midst of [illegible] ice floes. All had steam up, [illegible] parently helpless. Only the [illegible] steamship Paula, Captai[illegible] recognized.

CLOSING THE GATE.

The National Senate Devotes a Day to Immigration Suspension.

LONG SPEECH BY MR. CHANDLER.

He Advocates Stopping All Steerage Traffic For One Year.

CHOLERA AN IMMINENT DANGER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To-day's session of the senate was given up to the discussion of the bill on the subject of quarantine regulations, and its corrective measure, the bill to suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire spoke for about three hours, devoting most of his argument to the last mentioned bill, although the other was really the one that was up for discussion. To this latter, however, an amendment was pending to authorize the President to issue a proclamation suspending immigration from countries where cholera may be prevailing. Mr. Chandler treated this proposition as an act of cowardice on the part of congress in imposing responsibility upon the President instead of taking that responsibility itself. He was assured by Mr. Frye of Maine that the incoming president was not a man to shrink from responsibility, alluding to Mr. Cleveland's position on the subject of the New York senatorship. This provoked a laugh, and Mr. Chandler deprecated the Maine senator's bringing his witticism into a serious subject. He went on in the course of his remarks to speak of the recent entertainment given by the North German Llyod Steamship Company to the Gridiron club, and made some sarcastic allusions to the liberality of that company to government officials traveling in Europe. Arguments against the quarantine bill were made by Senators McPherson of New Jersey, Platt of Connecticut, Mills of Texas and Dolph of Oregon. Many amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to; the others going over until to-morrow, when the bill again comes up as the special order.

Mr. Chandler made a lengthy statement in support of the bill, and quoted the opinions of numerous distinguished authorities to show that there is necessity for stringent quarantine, and great danger of the introduction of cholera into the country this year. He also pointed out the necessity of immediate action, whether by legislation or executive regulation. He read extracts from the statements of leading physicians of New York as to the imminency of an invasion of cholera during the coming spring and summer.

DR. HAMILTON'S OPINION.

Mr. Vest of Missouri inquired whether the opinion of Dr. Hamilton was included in the paper from which Mr. Chandler was reading; and when he was informed that it was not, he spoke of having met Dr. Hamilton in a railroad car and the doctor having brought up the subject, stating that there was no necessity for excluding immigrants; that the cholera germ was fully understood by the advanced thought of the medical profession, and that it could be controlled. Dr. Hamilton had further expressed the apprehension that if the bill to suspend immigration became a law it would result in the worst class of immigrants, the filthiest and most diseased coming in through Canada.

Mr. Chandler said: "I think the danger is so great that I should suspend immigration for one year. Quarantine is not going to be sufficient. The only radical, thorough and complete preparation that the United States can make to keep out this dreadful disease is to break up practically the carriage of steerage passengers and to keep out alien immigrants during the year 1893."

Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota—Do you not think that the suspension of immigration would only divert it into Canadian ports, from which it would flow over into the United States?

SUSPENSION MADE COMPLETE.

Mr. Chandler—I do not. I do not think that if this radical measure be adopted by the United States immigrants are going to be allowed, in the first place, on board of steamships, and I certainly do not believe that the Canadians are going to protect themselves any less rigidly than we protect ourselves. So I say we ought to pass the one-year suspension bill. I believe that before the 3d of March we shall conclude to pass it. I believe that before that time the senator from Tennessee will conclude that more radical measures than his bill are necessary in order to protect the 65,000,000 of the American people. A suspension of immigration for one year is not a great hardship.

Mr. Platt asked whether the seventh section of the quarantine bill, giving the President power to suspend immigration, would not answer the purpose.

Mr. Chandler said that it would be cowardly to lay the responsibility on the President. It was not a question what should be done when the cholera had broken out. For 30 or 60 days after the 4th of March the President would have more troublesome subjects to deal with than even contagious and infectious diseases.

Mr. Frye—The president who is to come in on the 4th of March has courage enough to issue a proclamation to suspend immigration if in his judgment it is necessary, because long before the 4th of March he issued a proclamation to prevent what he believed would be an infliction of the senate. [Laughter.]

FLIPPANCY DEPRECATED.

Mr. Chandler—I dislike the senator's flippant way of introducing his humor into the discussion of a serious subject. I know very well that eight years ago the president-elect, in the month of February, issued a proclamation on the subject of free coinage of silver and requested that congress should pass a bill suspending the bill for the monthly purchase of $2,000,000 of silver, and I am now waiting for the pronunciamento of the president-elect so as to decide my vote on the bill introduced by the senator from New Jersey (McPherson). But I do not think that he has any views on the subject of suspension of immigration on account of the cholera. I do not believe that he will want to take up that subject after the 4th of March. I think that here and now we ought to say that steerage passage must be broken up, and that no alien immigrants shall come here to settle during the year 1893. If we do not pass such a law, and if European visitors do not realize that they will not be subjected to long detention at quarantine, they will not come to the world's fair. And if cholera should break out in this country the Columbian exposition will be a failure.

TO SAVE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

I earnestly hope that advantage may be taken of the present suspension of immigration to complete that suspension, not only until the world's fair has passed, but until we can devise ways and means for the resumption of immigration under the proper conditions.

In the further course of his speech, Mr. Chandler spoke of the inconsistancy of admitting $10 immigrants and excluding self-[…]porting, industrious men under the […]ontract law; and Mr. Frye inter[…] remark that the most cleanly […] the face of the earth, Chinese, […]ed by law.

[…] then spoke of the entertain[…]iven to the Gridiron club […] the North German Lloyd […]y on board the steam[…], with commentaries, the report of it published in the Washington *Post;* and said that he invoked the aid of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the press and the Gridiron club to aid in improving the condition of the steerage passengers on the vessels of that company. He said that, so far as the steamship company and its newspaper friends were with congress in the matter, there could be good legislation, otherwise not.

INFLUENCE ON THE PRESS.

To a question asked by Mr. Wolcott as to why not, Mr. Chandler replied: "Because the influences which from time to time have been exercised by the steamship companies have prevented any progress in legislation." He made no charge of illegitimate influences. He was asked by Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts whether those influences which he was denouncing were provided against in the pending bill. He said he would give an illustration of what he meant, and then he went into a long story about proposed legislation as to the ventilation of ships, which did not, however, make the point any clearer. Referring to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Mr. Chandler said it was the favorite route of the secretary of the treasury, the assistant treasurer, the commissioner of immigration and other treasury officials when they go abroad, and it had always been very kind to them. It had always, he said, given them the very best accommodations, and if they got short of money while on the other side, and congress had been negligent about providing means for their transit and their support over there, it loaned them money.

APPEAL TO THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

He invoked the assistance of the North German Lloyds to carry out its promise not to bring 2,200 passengers on one steamship; and he invoked, in all sincerity, the newspaper press of the country, which was largely represented in Washington by the Gridiron club, to aid him in that great work of beneficence and humanity, so that its members should, when they took their annual excursion next year on the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to New York and were hospitably entertained on board the Lahn or the Spree, be able to congratulate themselves that there was some fruit of their labors, and that not only did the steamship company give to their newspaper guests and to their official guests splendid entertainments, but that it also gave accommodations to the passengers down in the depths of the steerage; so that these passengers might bless the Gridiron club. After further argument the bill was modified in some particulars and ordered printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hill, calling on the state department for information as to whether the bill to suspend immigration is in conflict with any treaty with any foreign government, was taken up and agreed to with some verbal amendments. Adjourned.

LEADERS IN NEW YORK.

Prominent Democrats Discuss Cabinet Officers and Possible Congressional Action.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Senator Gorman of Maryland arrived in the city last night and was seen to-day at the Fifth avenue hotel by a number of friends. He did not care to state his mission to the city, and refused to discuss politics or Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. On the question of passing a bill to restrict immigration he expressed the opinion that a bill of some kind would be passed, though he did not care to forecast its provisions.

Ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce of Boston, who is here, said that he was not troubled at all about President Cleveland's cabinet. "I have confidence in the wisdom of the president-elect," he added, "and believe he will select good men. I am not here to call on him or to make any suggestions as to his cabinet or his future policy. The people wanted Mr. Cleveland and elected him by a tidal wave majority, and the people, I think, have faith in his ability to fill the office of chief magistrate. Mr. Pierce expressed it as his opinion that Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge's election as senator to succeed Senator Dawes is certain.

Congressman Daniels of New Hampshire was here to-day, but insisted that he did not expect to call upon the president-elect. "I am decidedly in favor of the appointment of Mr. Herbert of Alabama," he continued, "for secretary of the navy. He is chairman of the navy committee, and, in my judgment, would make an excellent cabinet officer. I am a member of the same committee and therefore do not speak from hearsay as to Mr. Herbert's ability. If he should be placed at the head of the navy he would certainly reflect credit upon Mr. Cleveland's administration. I have heard Mr. Babbitt of Wisconsin mentioned for secretary of agriculture, and it seems to me to be generally understood that Senator Carlisle will be secretary of the treasury." Mr. Daniels is of opinion that New Hampshire will become a reliable Democratic State in the near future.

A telegram from Washington says: Congressman M. D. Harter of Ohio, the well-known anti-silver representative, left for New York to-night to confer with President-elect Cleveland over his resolution to suspend the purchase of silver by the United States until an international agreement shall have been reached by, at least, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States, fixing the valuation of silver for coinage purposes.

The Buffalo *Times*, a Sheehan organ, came out to-day with a page of interviews with leading citizens urging the selection of Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo for attorney general in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. As the *Times* has always opposed the Bissell faction, and as Mr. Bissell was Mr. Cleveland's former law partner, the article has created considerable comment, and is considered indicative of a Cleveland and Sheehan combination.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Democrats Likely to Compromise on Some Temporary Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The first active step toward a report to the house of a proposition for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act was taken this morning by the house committee on banking and currency. At the last meeting the committee had informally passed upon the banking features of the Andrews bill and authorized Chairman Bacon to make any changes necessary in the first and third sections, which authorize national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited and reduce the tax on circulation. Mr. Bacon stated that he thought there was no occasion for making amendments.

The committee then took up section 4, which repeals the silver bullion purchase feature of the Sherman act. Representative Cate of Arkansas offered a substitute providing for the stoppage of silver purchases and the coinage of the bullion now on hand into silver dollars.

Mr. Townsend of Colorado, a free coinage man, moved that the section repealing the Sherman act be reported back to the house with a recommendation that it be referred to the committee properly having jurisdiction over it, the coinage [Bland] committee. There was no vote, but Mr. Townsend was convinced, by the reception his motion met, that there had been a determination reached to press the repeal of the Sherman act, and that the committee intended to take jurisdiction of the subject.

Mr. Drew, formerly bank examiner in Philadelphia, was waiting to be heard on the Keystone bank failure, and accordingly the Andrews bill was dropped until to-morrow. Meanwhile several compromises on the silver subject are maturing, the members hoping to find some common ground on which an agreement may be reached that will stop the present bullion purchases.

CROKER ON MURPHY.

Tammany's Chief Says the Troy Man Is Not Against Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, was asked if it were true that the friends of Edward Murphy had concluded to make public their version of what had been said at the noted Cleveland dinner at the Victoria, which Messrs. Croker, Sheehan and Murphy attended, during the campaign. "No," said Mr. Croker, "I do not think anything which was said at that dinner will be made public by any of those who were present. Certainly none of those men present would seek to drag it into a public discussion. The dinner was private, and the publicity which the fact that it was given received was to show that the Democratic party of the State was harmonious and intended to give Mr. Cleveland loyal and hearty support."

"There is much misunderstood about the senatorial contest. There is no opposition to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Murphy's candidacy is not opposition to him. Mr. Murphy as senator will not oppose Mr. Cleveland, and if Mr. Cleveland knew Mr. Murphy as well as I know him he would know that Mr. Murphy would make an able senator and would become a great supporter and assistant of the executive. Mr. Murphy may not be a great speaker, but he possesses admirable qualifications for the position of senator, and if he is elected I do not think Mr. Cleveland will have any reason to regret it. I assume that he will be elected. I do not think there is any question about it, and I do not think there will be a Democratic vote against him."

ONE ELECTORAL VOTE LOST.

North Dakota Will Cast Only Two Votes For Weaver.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 11.—Probably only two of the three electoral votes of North Dakota will be cast next Monday. The canvass of the board declared Reundesvedt and Williams, Fusionists, and Wamberg, Republican, elected. Later the supreme court ordered the votes thrown out by the Emmons county board counted. This elected Fuller, the third Weaver elector. As no contest was instituted Governor Burke issued certificates to two Weaver and one Harrison elector. Fuller will not vote for Weaver, although elected, having no certificate, and Wamberg will not vote on account of conscientious scruples.

DEMOCRATIC BANQUET.

Distinguished Men Expected at Richmond on Jan. 25.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 11.—The list of invited guests to the great Democratic banquet to be given here on the 25th inst. includes the president-elect and vice president-elect, the senators and congressmen from Virginia, Governor McKinney, ex-Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, Governor Russell of Massachusetts, Senator Voorhees of Indiana, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Chief Justice Fuller, the governors of many States, including ex-Governor Hill of New York, Senator Gorman, Chairman Harrity, ex-Secretary Whitney, Commodore Melville and others.

Gov. Francis For the Cabinet.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 11.—The house to-day passed a resolution indorsing Governor Francis for a cabinet position. The governor, in his retiring message, recommends that no convict labor be leased at less than 60 cents a day, and that there be annual State examinations of State banks, building and loan associations and trust companies.

GAIL IS EXCITED.

Miss Dodge Arraigns Gladstone For the Murder of Mrs. Maybrick.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—"In the name of God I arraign you, the head of the British government, for the murder of Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, now dying in the convict prison at Woking," writes Miss Abigail Dodge, the authoress known as Gail Hamilton, to the Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, prime minister of Great Britain.

By way of beginning she apologizes for contributing to the harmony of his birthday congratulations a note of discord. "But," she says, "humanity is a more sacred thing than harmony."

After arraigning the prime minister Miss Dodge says: "The home secretary of the late government, who began the torture, the late prime minister, who sustained him in it, the present home secretary, who continues it—these are all as guilty as you, but I don't know whether they believe in a God. You believe in God. It is therefore because you believe in God that I invoke the witness of Almighty God while I charge you with the murder of the innocent woman who is perishing in Woking prison. We have been asking justice in the name of mercy. I ask it no more. I ask for justice and for justice only, and I ask it in her own stern and sacred name."

Following this Miss Dodge declares that there is no evidence of the imprisoned woman's guilt, and shames the great government for binding the feeble hands of a woman in a living tomb, and demanding more evidence of her innocence. Then the writer continues:

"The British government not only murders her, but slanders her. She late prime minister and the late home secretary joined hand in hand to brand her before America as an adulteress. She was never convicted for adultery, tried for adultery, or charged with adultery. But she is an enslaved woman, and the great power of England seals her to eternal silence before it slanders her. The home office of your own government seems to be following in the same ignoble track, more meanly because more indirectly. Rumors are rife of evidence suppressed at her trial but retained in the home office against her. This is infamy. It is violation of magna charta, of common law, that one should be deprived of life and liberty without the opportunity to hear accusations, to affront accusers, to answer evidence in open court."

After reproaching the British government, and the home office in particular, for their barbarous action, Miss Dodge declares they are guilty of deliberate murder.

"Go on your cruel way because you can," concludes the writer. "She is alone and poor and weak, and a foreigner. She can lose you no votes in England, for she has no friends, no family. Make the sacrifice complete. But if there be a God, who marks and notes the ways of this world, who hears the voice of innocent blood crying unto Him from the ground, it is better to be the young wife and mother perishing in Woking prison than the prime minister of the government which works her torture and her slaughter."

A cable message from London says: The Baroness de Roques writes from Paris to the *Central News:* "I am horrified to find a gross libel in the *St. James Gazette* on Mrs. Maybrick. I ask you to contradict, entirely on my authority, this infamous charge against a defenseless woman who is powerless to speak or even to know what is said against her. It is unworthy of the English. Every word is false. The libel in the *St. James Gazette* attacks also my integrity. Our honor is concerned, and I trust that every one will sustain me. I make a public appeal that an independent and first-class physician be instructed by the home office to visit Mrs. Maybrick and report upon her case."

The statement in the *St. James Gazette* to which the Baroness de Roques alludes was to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick had been swallowing needles in order to cause an effusion of blood from the stomach, and thereby create the impression that she was in the final stages of consumption.

CLEVELAND'S THANKS.

He Acknowledges a Souvenir From Colorado's Greystone Club.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Hon. A. B. McKinley, president of the Greystone club of this city, to-day received the following in reply to a congratulatory message engraved on a silver plate which was sent from here December 15 to President-elect Cleveland:

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 1, 1893.

A. B. McKinley, President, etc., Denver, Col.:

MY DEAR SIR—I am deeply touched by the evidence of friendliness and confidence lately expressed by the Greystone club of Colorado. The congratulations of an organization so thoroughly devoted to the principles of true Democracy, and at all times so steadfast in their support, I assure you are most gratefully received, while the beautiful and artistic form in which they are presented furnish me with a valuable souvenir of the late campaign.

I feel that it is a solemn thing to hold the confidence of the American people, and I am constantly hoping and praying that our party, and I, as a member of it, may not disappoint the expectations we have aroused in the minds and hearts of our countrymen.

Please convey to the members of the Greystone club my sincere thanks for their remembrance of me and my hearty wishes for the continued success and prosperity of their organization.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Bandmaster Cappa Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Charles A. Cappa, the celebrated leader of the famous Seventh regiment band, died at 3 o'clock this morning at his home. Death was the result of a severe cold contracted during a fatiguing trip to the Pacific coast. Cappa was 59 years of age and came from Sardinia, Italy, where he was a musician of some note. He served throughout the war with the Seventh regiment band, and was its leader for 11 years. He leaves a wife and seven children.

THE well-known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body and improve the blood and complexion.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. VILAS.

Anti-Option Bill Denounced as Unconstitutional.

ODIOUS MEASURE OF PATERNALISM.

The Fortifications Bill Passed in the House.

OTHER NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The feature of to-day's session of the senate was the speech delivered by Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin against the anti-option bill. For nearly three hours he held the undivided attention of the supporters and opponents of the measure, while he stated, in a prepared argument delivered with great earnestness and impressiveness, the constitutional objections which, in his opinion, precluded the possibility of its passage by the senate. The bill has gone over till Monday next, to-morrow and Saturday having been set apart for the consideration of the two bills in relation to quarantine and immigration.

Mr. Hill of New York offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, asking the secretary of state whether the Chandler bill for the suspension of immigration for one year is in conflict with any treaties between the United States and any foreign countries; and any further information which he may deem necessary for the information of the senate in relation to the propriety of the enactment of the said bill in its present form.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

Mr. McPherson of New Jersey gave notice that he would address the senate next Monday on his bill to suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act.

The senate bill to pay to the assignees or legal representatives of the late John Roach, shipbuilder, $28,160 due on the steamer Dolphin, was discussed for over an hour and laid aside without action.

The senate bill concerning testimony in criminal cases or proceedings growing out of the interstate commerce laws was passed. It provides that no person shall be excused from testifying on the ground that his testimony might tend to criminate himself.

The anti-option bill was then taken up and Mr. Vilas addressed the senate. He opposed the bill because it was unconstitutional. It was not merely that the bill was unconstitutional in transcending the proper limits of congressional power, but it directly invaded the sovereignty and peculiar governmental functions of the States. It was a step, a flagrant advance, to centralization. It involved, in his opinion, the characteristics of the most odious paternalism.

FEDERAL HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

No one claimed it to be a revenue measure. And it might be summed up, absolutely, as beyond question that the object and purpose of the measure was not to raise revenue, but to apply the federal power, as with hydraulic pressure, to the extermination of the now universal method of making sales of the enumerated articles. He dealt with the bill as it had relation to the legitimate transactions which were based upon and supported by the laws of every State in the Union.

Mr. Washburn asked Mr. Vilas whether contracts would be enforced by any court when the facts were absolutely brought out that neither party to them expected a delivery of the article.

Mr. Vilas—Clearly not, and nothing I have to say in this debate will have the least reference to such contracts except to distinguish them entirely and set them apart from those with which this bill is chiefly concerned.

Mr. Washburn—Then 95 per cent of such transactions would not be enforced by the courts, because 95 per cents of the transactions on produce and cotton exchanges are precisely of that character and are so recognized the world over.

Mr. Vilas—I should like to ask the senator whether he would accept an amendment which shall limit the effect of this bill to such contracts which the parties intend shall not be followed by delivery of the article.

NO DIVIDING LINE.

Mr. Washburn (with some hesitation)—No. I do not think I would, because I do not think it would be effective. I think it would be evaded. I think it would be a rope of sand. I do not think it would amount to anything.

Mr. Vilas—If that cannot be done then the distinguished senator must admit, with reference to the subjects which this bill seeks to cover, that there is a line of division; on one side are gambling contracts and on the other side are legitimate future contracts, which the courts of the States will enforce and maintain. Once again I say that with the gambling contracts on the black side of the line I have no further dealing, except to say that the constitutional power of congress is just as liable to be invoked for that purpose as the other. But I address my argument particularly to the law for the contracts on the other side of that line of division, and I think it may be safely declared that congress has no right to enter the domain of a State to prohibit its citizens the privilege of making contracts expressed and designed to be entirely performed within the State and sanctioned by the laws of the State.

FAITH IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Vilas proceeded with his constitutional argument against the bill, delivering his speech with such earnestness of manner as to command the closest attention from senators on both sides of the chamber. He declared in conclusion that from the moment the bill was proposed there had been no hour when he could bring himself to believe that, in the final judgment of the senate, its constitutional power would be abused in a matter so perilous, so menacing to the lines and foundation courses of the wall on which the government of the United States rested. He submitted, with confidence, that such a violation of the constitution was simply impossible at the hands of the senate. At a later day in the course of debate he would ask indulgence to submit some observations in regard to another point in the bill. As he closed his remarks there was a slight outbreak of applause, and the Wisconsin senator received congratulations from many of his brother senators.

The senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

Republican Senators Admit They Will Not Have the Upper House.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Republicans have thrown up the sponge in the fight for control of the senate in the next congress. Republican senators in private freely admit this. For publication they talk of the "bold front" they will put on and the bitter fight they propose to make for the organization of the senate, but in private they have already thrown up their hands and admitted themselves beaten.

The caucus which was held yesterday made known to all of the Republican senators the hopelessness of the situation, which was apparent to a few. While every effort was made to spread the impression that strong measures were to be taken to prevent Democratic steals, and that the Republicans had every confidence in their ability to win the fight, the true state of affairs admitted in the secrecy of the caucus was very different. Reports were read upon the present status of things in Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, which killed any hopes members might have had of Republican success in those States. The reports stated unequivocally that Democratic or Populist senators would be elected by those legislatures, while California was certain to return a Democratic senator. The caucus, ordinarily a love feast, resolved itself into an experience meeting after the reading of these reports. It was decided that there was nothing to be done except to watch developments in each case, endeavor to make political capital out of the combinations which would probably be entered into by the Democrats and Populists, and to prepare, in this way, by becoming as thoroughly familiar as possible with each case, to make as strong a contest as possible before the committee on privileges and elections in favor of the Republican contestants.

Members of the caucus were, however, warned that the present condition of affairs warranted very little hope, and that all the probabilities pointed to an organization of the senate after the 4th of March by the Democrats, or at least by that party with the aid of Populist votes.

DEATH OF MRS. STIDGER.

She Was One of Fayette County's Most Prominent Women.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Rachel Brownfield Stidger (formerly Searight, widow of William Searight) who died here on Tuesday, will be buried at Menallen on Saturday. She was born at Gainsboro, Frederick county, Virginia, February 7, 1805, and when she was six weeks old her parents removed to this place. In March, 1826, she was married to William Searight of Menallen township, this county, by whom she had six children: Thomas B., the well-known attorney and politician; Ewing of Menallen; Jane, wife of Thomas Sherman; William, who was a captain in the late war and a prominent local newspaper man; James Allison, president of the People's bank of Fayette county, and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph T. Colvin, president of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Searight died in 1852, and in 1858 she married Harmon Stidger, M. D., of Canton, O., in which city she lived until 1869, when she returned to this place, where she resided until her death.

Mrs. Stidger was one of the most prominent and best loved women of this section, and was the descendant of two famous families, her lineage being traceable back to the family of John Fischer, bishop of Rochester, who was beheaded in 1535 by Henry VIII. of England because the bishop would not declare the king's marriage to Anne Boleyn legal, and to the family of Bishop Butler of Butler's analogy fame. Her great-grandfather, John Fischer, came to America in 1763, and for generations her progenitors have been members of the Society of Friends, though her mother in 1835 became a Methodist, and the deceased, shortly after her first marriage, joined the Episcopalian church.

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For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend HOOD'S PILLS.

WHAT THE MONKEYS SAY.

Prof. Garner Has Arrived in Africa For His Work.

NOW IN THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT.

His Wife Talks About His Plans and Expectations.

WANTS TO MAKE GORILLA ACQUAINTANCES

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—For a few months there has resided in Covington Mrs. R. L. Garner, wife of the distinguished scientist now penetrating the wilds of Africa in quest of a key to monkey language.

Mrs. Garner is a perfect little lady, and a Kentuckian to the manner born. She was formerly Miss Maggie Gross of Lockport, Ky., and was there wooed and won by the professor when only 15.

Their marriage was romantic. The professor was teaching the village school. He met the pretty, bright-eyed little girl at a country candy pulling. Miss Maggie became a pupil at the professor's school three or four days afterward, and after two months the bright-eyed girl became Mrs. Garner.

Mrs. Garner was found at the home of her brothers in Covington. She was surprised to learn that her place of residence was known. She had come to Covington almost solely to avoid the notoriety that menaced her because of her husband's undertaking. But she received the *Tribune* reporter graciously and chatted delightfully about her husband and his work.

For many years, she said, Professor Garner had maintained that the monkey family, as well as many other families of so-called dumb animals, had a language of its own. To test his theory he had given years to investigation, and had become convinced he was not mistaken. Most of his experiments were with the monkeys. With their habits he became intimately familiar. Something akin to friendship existed for several years between him and the monkeys of Washington City and Central park, New York. They received him almost cordially. He had not succeeded, before going to Africa, in mastering the language of his friends, but he had discovered that sounds closely resembling articulate speech, and evidently mutually intelligible, were in use between them. He had a slight acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Crowley of New York before their deaths, as well as with Mr. and Mrs. Rooney of the Cincinnati Zoo, but as these couples were practical invalids, owing to their sensitiveness to cold, he did not accomplish a great deal. However, it was demonstrated, at least to his satisfaction, that these chimpanzees were better linguists than some other members of the monkey family. The most scholarly of all monkeys he thinks is the gorilla, and it was to study them that he undertook his great expedition.

ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

He sailed from New York September 14, and reached Gabun, French Congo, Western Africa, on October 19. News of his coming had reached that far away land long before he arrived, and in a letter recently received by Mrs. Garner he said that his reception by the French merchants was most cordial. Singly and collectively they offered to do everything in their power to assist him.

The wet season was at its height when he reached the coast, and he remained at Raggoon for some time. He wrote that his plans were laid to begin operations this week. Meanwhile he passes the time in fishing and visiting local explorations. He visited the grave of Dr. Ford, an American missionary. Mrs. Ford is now living in Washington City. It was Dr. Ford who sent the first gorilla skeleton to the United States. As a live gorilla has never been brought to this country, Dr. Ford's efforts in behalf of natural historical record are greatly prized by Prof. Garner.

It is intensely hot at Gabun, Prof. Garner writes, but he is making the best of it. His house consists of one room, built on stilts five feet from the ground. There is no carpet, and abundant ventilation is secured through chinks between the planks. The window is an unglazed hole in the wall. He is obliged, he writes, to have his clothing overhauled twice a day to prevent mildew. The society of Gabun is somewhat mixed. Englishmen and Frenchmen married native women and reared families. The wives are practical slaves. Few of them eat with their husbands, being content with the nominal honor of being a white man's wife.

The French influence being supreme there, these women and all the natives, in fact, have long since adopted that tongue. For this reason Prof. Garner finds his surroundings not wholly congenial.

READY TO MARCH.

When Prof. Garner leaves Gabun, as he will this week, he will work toward Angovy, about 100 miles from the coast. Here he will establish his headquarters. He expects to remain in the wilderness six months, and until he returns to the East he will not have a chance to communicate with the outside world. He will go prepared to stay longer if necessary. Mrs. Garner and their little son will meet him in the Canary Islands next September.

His caravan will be perfectly equipped to overcome climatic and topographical difficulties, as well as to resist hostilities offered by the natives.

The chief items of his outfit are the instruments for photographing the monkeys and recording their "conversation." These are a camera, an Edison phonograph, and an ordinary telephone. Next in importance is the cage which Prof. Garner proposes to use when at his work. He will move this cage into the very depth of the forest. In fact, he will locate right in the midst of the gorillas, and in the shortest possible time secure entree into the best gorilla society. Everything likely to attract and amuse the gorillas and chimpanzees he has provided in abundance. While the monkey lovers keep tryst the professor will play the part of the bad little brother. Hidden by the baseboard of his cage he will eavesdrop, and with his phonograph catch the sweet nothings. While it records the chatter of the animals he will carefully note their gestures. Later, as opportunity offers, he will reverse the machine in the presence of an individual not in the previous group, and carefully note the effect. If actions indicating that the sounds are understood are noted he will feel that his theory has taken on the character of fact. His telephone will be used in communicating with his camp, for he will be entirely alone when in his cage. An electrical apparatus will be used to charge the cage, and thereby prevent damage by wild beasts.

This enterprise is not the ebullition of an erratic brain, but the manifestation of a carefully thought out theory. He is a distinguished member of many of the natural history societies of America.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Constipation Pills,
100 Dyspeptic Pills,
100 Iron Pills,
100 Little Cathartic Pills,
100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each,
100 Liver Pills.

The first gently moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.

200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.

250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.

250 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.

200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in pill form, $1.

150 Nervous Pills, for hysteria and the like; calms and soothes the nerves, $1.

250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.

150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.

100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A sample packet of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A bottle of effective and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

Send all remittances to THE POST, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE COMING CABINET.

Senator Gray Declines — Watterson Says Carlisle Will Take the Treasury.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Gray of Delaware has for some time been commonly regarded as the man most likely to fill the place of attorney general in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. It is believed the place was offered to him and he has had it under consideration; but it is now stated on authority that he will not accept. This decision is believed to be due to the conviction that ex-Senator Bayard could not be elected to succeed Mr. Gray in the senate.

A telegram from St. Louis says: Henry Watterson, speaking to-day of the attitude of John G. Carlisle toward the Cleveland administration, said: "You can state as my belief that Mr. Carlisle will accept the proffered portfolio of the treasury. I suppose I am in as close and intimate touch with Mr. Carlisle as anybody on earth, not even excepting the members of his own family, and I am confident that he is bound to yield to the tremendous pressure upon him. This will entail an actual sacrifice on the part of Mr. Carlisle which none but those of us who know that marvelous man's condition can fully appreciate. He is not poor, yet as secretary his expenses would be greater than his income. As senator he can supplement his salary by law practice; as secretary he could not.

"If Mr. Carlisle administers the treasury as the country has reason to expect he will," continued Mr. Watterson, "no power on earth could keep him out of the presidency if he wants it. I believe he can harmonize the many divergent economic views of his party as can no other man, and will give a greater measure of satisfaction to the delicate and sensitive business elements and interests of the nation."

A New York dispatch says: Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, being asked this morning in regard to the make-up of President-elect Cleveland's cabinet, said: "All I know about it is that I will not be in it." "Does that mean that you have not been asked to become a member?" he was asked. "Not necessarily," he replied.

John Ruskin Hopeless.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—John Ruskin, the celebrated writer on art, will never do any more work. The disease of the brain which has for some time afflicted him is increasing. He is docile and generally quiet, but has a delusion that he is surrounded by enemies who are awaiting a chance to assault him.

You can't make a new arm with Salvation Oil, but you can cure the bruises with it. 25c.

DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS MEN.

They Meet in New York to Honor Andrew Jackson.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE TALKS.

To Cleveland Has Come the Opportunity of a Century.

TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Business Men's Democratic Association of New York celebrated "Jackson day" by a banquet at Delmonico's. Over 200 members of the association were present, besides a number of distinguished Democrats from all over the country. The famous white and gold room was resplendent with light and color. The walls were richly decorated and the air was filled with perfumes from the banks of flowers upon the tables.

President J. Edward Simmons occupied the seat of honor at the center of the guests' table. On his right sat Congressman William C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and on his left William F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic national committee. Others at the guests' table were ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio, Congressman M. D. Harter of Ohio, Hon. O. B. Potter, Hon. Charles P. McClellan, Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, Hon. Wm. T. Brown and Hon. Martin T. McMahon.

The president at 9 o'clock introduced Congressman Breckinridge, announcing the toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

Mr. Breckinridge said: "It is not the day we celebrate, but the man who made the day immortal. From Jefferson to Jackson our presidents were men of the highest character; but none touched the popular heart, none could in any sense of the word be called a popular leader. From Jackson to Lincoln there was a succession of able and respectable persons, and from Lincoln to Cleveland no popular leader may be said to have appeared. I submit that the quality in Jefferson and in Jackson reappeared in Abraham Lincoln and is possessed by Grover Cleveland, which was the cause of the popular confidence, their confidence in the ultimate integrity, good sense and courage of the people. It was not in the opinions held, not in the acts done, not in the utterances made—for no four men were less alike in all of these—but it was in the profound belief of their fellow-citizens that those opinions and acts and utterances sprang from a sincere love of the common good, a pure desire to serve the country, and without a trace of self-seeking. The great business question which this Democratic party has staked itself to reform is the readjustment of the tariff, the establishment of a sound currency, on a stable basis, and the revision of the enormous pension rolls. You have the right to require of every public officer that in his place he shall unite with the president in doing whatever is necessary to make these changes, with as little delay, as little compulsion and as loyal an intelligence as is possible.

"To Cleveland has come the opportunity of a century. He came, like Jefferson, to re-establish the principles of the constitution. He can, like Jackson, use the powers of his office to carry out the will of the people, without fear or favor, without personal prejudice or passion, as the leader of all the Democrats, as the chosen chief of a great and successful party, and thereby be president of the whole people. He has been trusted because he was believed to be as brave and as honest as Jackson, and to hold opinions like those of Jefferson, and with confidence both his party and the country await his action."

"The State of New York" was responded to by State Senator Charles P. McClelland.

"The Democratic Outlook West" elicited an able response from ex-Governor Campbell.

Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, had for his toast, "The Business Man in Congress." He pointed out that congress is an organization for business, and that the citizens of the country should take the utmost pains to place in the senate and house men of at least equal capacity and of as much experience as was demanded to conduct private enterprises and to direct the affairs of factories and railways.

Hon. James L. Gordon responded eloquently to the toast, "Our Victory."

A Wonderful Toy.

A Meriden (Conn.) cutlery factory has just finished a wonderful toy—a perfect pocketknife with 30 blade, pinchers, shears, awls, etc., which weighs but one-eighth of an ounce.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

CURES OTHERS, WILL CURE YOU.

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FAIRCHILD TALKS.

Interesting Interview With the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SILVER PROBLEM DISCUSSED.

He Shows Where the Real Danger to Business Interests Lies.

DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Ex-Secretary of the treasury Charles S. Fairchild was seen by your correspondent to-day at his office and consented to give his views upon the latest phases of the silver agitation. He has recently taken a good deal of interest in the proposed revival of the Bland act, and while not pronouncing himself for or against either that or the Sherman act, but in favor of the repeal of both and the absolute stoppage of silver purchase or coinage, his investigations are interesting as showing the comparative effect upon the condition of the treasury. Mr. Fairchild said:

"The difficulty which threatens business under the Sherman act is not the purchase of silver. The government would be able to do that at the present rate for a long time to come and not impair its credit, for it could issue-bonds and apply the proceeds to the purchase of silver just as it could issue bonds and apply the proceeds to the purchase of any other commodity without materially affecting business injuriously.

THE SILVER CERTIFICATES.

"But what does threaten business under the Sherman act is the creation every month of several millions of dollars of certificates which are called money and which have to be kept at par with gold by the gold resources of the government. At the present time these certificates are put out at the rate of about $3,740,000 every month. On the first of January the total silver dollars, subsidiary silver and treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, United States notes (greenbacks), currency certificates and national bank notes, was $1,080,619,775, all of which must be sustained, if to be kept at par, by the treasury gold. The fear which fills men's minds is that the treasury will not much longer be able to fulfill this task. It is this fear that causes Europe to sell our securities whenever the market is favorable for that purpose and to decline to invest in them, the next result being the drain of gold from our banks and from the treasury. Unless something is done soon to quiet this fear it will be impossible for our entgovernm to sustain at par the great volume of currency in circulation among our people. The only effective remedy is the absolute stoppage of the issuance in any form of any more money which must lean upon the treasury for support.

NO RELIEF IN THE BLAND ACT.

There is a general impression among those who have not examined the subject that a return to the Bland act would lessen the danger to the circulating medium which now threatens. I cannot find that this impression is well founded. The Sherman act requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and the issuance in payment for this silver of treasury notes to the exact number of dollars that the silver may cost. So that, as I have said, at the present price of silver about $3,740,000 of these treasury notes are issued each month to pay for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver. The Bland act requires the expenditure of at least $2,000,000 each month for the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage into as many dollars as it will purchase at the rate of $1 29 for each ounce of silver. Now, while the Bland act would call for the purchase of less silver at present prices than does the Sherman act, yet when that silver was coined it would produce not very much less money to be sustained by the treasury gold than does the present law.

"A glance at the figures will show how curiously the two laws would work. For instance, the Sherman act, at the present price of silver, about 83 cents per ounce, issues $3,735,000 per month of certificates to pay for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver, while under the Bland act the $2,000,000 of expenditure would only purchase 2,409,000 ounces of silver. And yet this would coin into 3,107,610 silver dollars. Therefore, there would be a purchase of 2,100,000 fewer ounces of silver, and yet the currency to be sustained by the treasury gold would only be diminished by $627,000.

POSSIBLE CHEAPENING OF SILVER.

"Naturally this greatly lessened purchase of silver would cause a fall in its price. Suppose it fell to 75 cents per ounce, something altogether probable, then let us see what the figure would be under the present law. Certificates would be issued to the amount of $3,375,000 to pay for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver. Under the Bland act 2,666,666 ounces of silver would be purchased and on it would be issued $3,439,000 in silver coin, or about $55,000 more under the Bland act, with silver at 75, than under the present law. So one can go on, taking various prices down, finding an ever-decreasing burden on the treasury gold under the present law as silver fell, and an ever-increasing burden under the operation of the Bland act.

"Before the $2,000,000 would purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver its price would have fallen to a little less than 44½ cents per ounce. And yet, at that price, the $2,000,000 would produce 5,805,000 silver dollars, while under the present act only $1,898,600 would be issued in certificates to pay for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver. Or, in other words, there would be nearly $4,000,000 more each month to be sustained by the treasury gold.

EFFECTS OF THE BLAND ACT.

"Therefore, it seems to me that a revival of the Bland act would very surely increase the dangers in our currency which now threaten business and would greatly lower the price of silver, and by lowering the price of silver thereby enlarging the increase of the monthly burden upon the treasury gold. So I repeat that the only prudent thing to do is to stop the purchase of silver and the issuance of further obligations because of this purchase absolutely. If this were done an immediate revival would be seen in every direction. Capital would seek our investments, gold would come to us in large amounts from all the world, and we would have a healthful natural increase of our money from this source, instead of the contrary, as is now the case. No trouble would be found in sustaining the great volume of money now in circulation, and when, by and by, business might require more circulation, it would and could be supplied in perfectly natural, healthful and safe ways. Then, too, if international bi-metallism is ever to come, it must be after such action by the United States. It will never come in advance of it, if at all."

CARLISLE AND THE CABINET.

Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, who is in the city and has seen Mr. Cleveland, has no news to impart regarding possible cabinet members. He did not know whether Senator Carlisle has decided to accept the treasury portfolio, but he evidently thought he would because he discussed the names of men who might succeed him in the senate.

"The legislature" he said, "is in session now, and if the senator resigns his successor will be elected, not appointed. Am I a candidate? No, I am not; and yet, if the Democrats in my State should think, after meeting and looking over the situation, that I would be the man to succeed Senator Carlisle, I should not refuse. But in the sense of being an avowed candidate I am not. There are many able men in the State who have been mentioned to succeed the senator: Ex-Governor Buckner, Judge Lindsay, Governor Brown and Congressman McCreary. Judge Lindsay is in the State senate and is a very able man. The others are all splendid men, and if elected would do credit to our great State. Mr. Carlisle's term expires in March, 1895, so that his successor will have a very short term."

MRS. CLEVELAND RETURNS HOME.

Mrs. Cleveland returned this morning from Buffalo, where she has been visiting her mother, and at once began to make arrangements for going to Lakewood at the earliest possible day. The exact time has not been fixed, but decision in the matter will be reached within a day or two.

Mr. Cleveland did not come down to his office in the Mills building to-day, but remained at home for the purpose of catching up with the arrears of work that have been heaped upon him within the last few days, while his time has been so much taken up by interviews with men from all parts of the country. After his removal to Lakewood he will return to the city almost every day and give close attention to the work in hand. It is not expected that he will consent to see visitors at his country home. He expects to have opportunity to consider carefully the suggestions received thus far and to reach a decision upon matters of policy that will press for settlement immediately after the inauguration.

CABINET GOSSIP.

Carlisle Will Accept—Dickinson and Wilson Wanted For Two Portfolios.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Reports are still in circulation here that Senator Carlisle has not yet made up his mind to go into the cabinet, but there is every reason to believe they are erroneous. The senator's nearest friends have asserted Monday without reserve that he had definitely accepted Mr. Cleveland's tender of the treasury portfolio, and had gone home to Kentucky to put his affairs there in shape to assume his new office on the 4th of March. More than this, it is certain that the report of the senator's resignation of his present office, sent to THE POST Saturday night was based on statements Mr. Carlisle made to friends before leaving here for Kentucky. It is likely the senator, while in Kentucky, will consult with his political friends there regarding his successor in the senate, whom he will naturally want to be a man in sympathy with himself and ready and able to forward the policies of the new administration on the floor of the senate.

It is now said here with much positiveness that Mr. Cleveland will not call E. J. Phelps of Vermont to the post of secretary of state, and that he has never contemplated doing so. Mr. Cleveland's first choice for the place was Mr. Whitney, and the latter's positive refusal to take it was a source of great regret to the president-elect. He is now anxious, so it is asserted here, to make Don M. Dickinson secretary of state, but that gentleman is loth to give up his handsome law practice with its big income for a place full of responsibilities that pays but $8,000 a year. Notwithstanding his objections, it is believed Mr. Dickinson will finally consent to sacrifice his private interests and personal inclinations, as Senator Carlisle has done.

Now that Senator Gray of Delaware is out of the field for attorney general, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson of West Virgina is most frequently mentioned as the man likely to get it, if he will accept. But Mr. Wilson is another poor man, dependent altogether on his salary and his literary work for his living. If he became attorney general he would have to abandon his literary work, and as a cabinet officer his living expenses would be greatly increased. For these reasons it is understood the offer of a cabinet place would have no attractions for Mr. Wilson. It is a notable fact that most of the leaders of the Democracy, men who have been in public life for years, are so poor that they feel unable to accept places in the cabinet through fear that they could not make both ends meet. In the present cabinet there are no less than four millionaires.

BANQUET IN BOSTON.

Bay State Democrats Honor the Early and the Present Leader.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The annual Jackson dinner of the Massachusetts Democracy was held at the American house this afternoon. About 350 representative members of the party were present. The dinner was preceded by an informal reception of half an hour in the hotel parlors.

The large dining hall was decorated with American flags and streamers, and by large portraits of President-elect Cleveland, Vice President-elect Stevenson and Governor Russell. Josiah Quincy, chairman of the State committee, presided, and with him at the speakers' table sat Governor Russell, James B. Carroll of Springfield, Dr. Wm. Everett of Quincy and others. President Quincy opened the after-dinner speaking by reviewing what he called the unprecedented triumph of the Democratic party in the recent campagn, in re-electing a once-defeated presidential candidate and securing both houses of congress without the aid of a single office or officeholder. He closed by introducing Governor Russell.

The governor congratulated his party associates on the restoration of their party to full power. He said: "In urging such measures as the abolition of the tax qualification for the suffrage, and the preservation in their integrity of the election laws, which secured secrecy and independence in voting, the purpose had been to give to the people greater political power, and to protect them in its exercise. So, too, in urging that there should be greater responsibility and system in administration; that executive officers exercising power over the people should be made accountable to them; that useless offices and institutions shall be abolished; that the right of local self government should be reiterated and upheld; that greater powers should be extended to the cities and towns—all of these suggestions aim to give the people completer control of their government by the control of those who exercise its functions."

The governor was followed by James B. Carroll, the defeated candidate for lieutenant governor, who said that whatever Republicans might say about the election of 1890 being carried by the women, that of 1892 was certainly carried by the men; that the people understood the issue and sustained the Democrats, because they believed in them. It was plain that the Republican party wished to be the architect of some men's fortunes, but not of those of the whole people; its tendency was further and further away from these masses. Now was the time to exterminate the monster called party spirit. The chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not for a part of the community.

Charles S. Hamlin was the last speaker. He compared Andrew Jackson with Grover Cleveland, showing that each advocated the same tariff doctrine, and called for steadfast support of the latter in his efforts toward reform.

ORLADY CRIES FRAUD.

The Major Denounces Quay and His Henchman, Andrews.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Major George B. Orlady, the well-known Huntingdon county Republican who nominated General Hastings for governor, was in town to-day and expressed his indignation at the attempt of the Quay-Andrews gang to cheat Wilbur Higby of Crawford county out of his seat in the house.

"I have been a member of the house," he said, "and I and other members of that body were placed on the roll by certificates similar to that issued in the interest of Mr. Higby. There was no legal excuse for admiting Andrews, and the house in allowing him to be seated participated in the fraud by which he was cheated out of his rights. The only difference between the way the Southern Democrats treated Republicans and the house treated Mr. Higby was that the former resort to force if necessary and the latter perpetrat fraud just as reprehensible in the name of God and the constitution."

Mr. Orlady is not an admirer of Andrews, and said he believed he would develop into a perfect cats paw for Quay. The opinion of Judge Henderson deciding in favor of Andrews, he considered not sustained by the constitution, but even if it were, the house should have admitted Mr. Higby before it gave recognition to Andrews.

TO ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Cleveland Congratulates Them on Their New Administration.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 11.—To-morrow's inaugural ceremonies will probably find assembled at the State capitol more prominent Illinois Democrats than have gathered at Springfield since the war. Thousands of invitations have been sent out. A letter of regret has been received from President-elect Cleveland, who says in part:

"I concur with you in your estimate of the significance of the occasion. The fact that Illinois for the first time in 40 years is about to install a governor of our political faith affords me, in common with all Democrats throughout the land, great gratification. I trust that this administration will fully satisfy the high expectations we have of it and that Democratic supremacy in your State may be maintained."

BAIHUT ARRESTED.

THE GREAT PANAMA SCANDAL TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

Charles De Lesseps Furnishes More Evidence to the State.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Baihut, ex-minister of public works, was put under arrest today. Baihut has heretofore been allowed to go about under surveillance. The authorities are said to have been moved to sterner measures by the reports coupling President Carnot's name with that of M. Baihut, the arrest being intended to prove that the government is not afraid to take action against anyone.

The new procureur-general, M. Tanon, has summoned 31 witnesses for the great Panama trial which begins to-morrow. The parties to be put on trial to-morrow are M. Charles de Lesseps, director of the Panama Canal Company; M. Marius Fontane, secretary-general of the company; M. Cottu of the firm of Reinach, Kohn & Co., and M. Gustave Eiffel, the distinguished engineer. The indictment charges De Lesseps, Fontane and Cottu with having employed fraudulent means to persuade people to believe in the existence of fallacious enterprises. The second section of the indictment relates to the Panama canal loan of December 12, 1888. The accused are charged with having tried to obtain subscriptions to the loan on false pretenses. Thirdly, it is alleged that the accused had misappropriated or expended with a view to prejudice the interests of the bondholders, effects and money given into their charge as trust deposits for specific purposes.

M. Gustav Eiffel is indicted as an accomplice in the alleged swindling operations, and is accused of having received a share of the sums of money unlawfully procured from the public. M. Eiffel is also accused of having misappropriated funds entrusted to him for the mandatory purpose of expenditure for salaried labor.

The attempt to involve President Carnot in the Panama accusations causes much excitement. So far as made apparent, there is not the slightest evidence of corrupt complicity in Panama swindling on the part of M. Carnot, though he may have perfunctorily and ministerially given official sanction to a transaction on the part of other officials who were corrupt, but no definite charge has yet been made, even by his enemies, against the integrity of M. Carnot, although all sorts of innuendoes are passed from ear to ear.

Charles de Lesseps has given to M. Franqueville, examining magistrate, a pocketbook in which he kept notes concerning the relations of the canal company to many public men. The notes are in cipher, but M. de Lesseps has added a key with which all have been translated. The consequent evidence is exceptionally important. It shows conclusively the connection of many senators and deputies with the illegal operations of the company. Two celebrated writers on economic and international questions, and two ex-ministers are said to be among those compromised. These revelations are expected to lead to more arrests.

Although General Saussier has taken all precautions to prevent street demonstrations and the ranks in the Paris garrisons are kept full, every effort will be made to avoid anything like a public display of troops. At the reassembling of the chamber to-morrow probably fewer troops even than usual will be seen in the streets. The men have received special orders, moreover, to take exceptional pains to avoid street or saloon rows with civilians in order that the anarchists and socialists may have no excuse to incite tumult and popular demonstrations against the military. Similar instructions have been given to the police. Otherwise both police and military are under no exceptional orders for to-morrow.

TO BE A PRINCESS.

Miss Virginia Fair Will Marry a King's Grandson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—It is announced here positively that Miss Virginia Fair is engaged to be married soon to Prince Poniatowski, grandson of the last king of Poland. Miss Fair is not quite 19 years old. By her mother's will she has $2,500 a year income and in six years, when she is 25, she will inherit $1,500,000 in coin. From her father when he dies she will get not less than $5,000,000. She is well educated and has a strong and brilliant contralto voice, which has been highly cultivated. She met the prince last summer at Newport. He is connected with the branch of the Rothschilds in New York.

DO NOT suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

THE VOTES HAVE BEEN CAST.

Cleveland and Stevenson Formally Elected.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

That Is the Number of Electoral Votes They Have.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—To-day the presidential electors met in 44 States and cast their votes, as they were directed to do by the people last November. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi the electors met on December 9, the date under the old law, and then organized, but today they met again, formally cast their ballots for Cleveland and Stevenson, and made out the certificates required by the federal statutes.

After giving their votes the electors sign three certificates as to the result. One of these is given to an elector chosen to carry it to Washington and deliver to the senate. The second is sent by mail and the third goes to the United States district judge in the district where the electors meet. Each messenger bringing the vote to Washington receives 25 cents a mile for traveling expenses.

There were cast to-day 277 votes for Grover Cleveland, 145 for Benjamin Harrison and 22 for James B. Weaver. The votes of the latter were: Kansas 10, Colorado 4, Nevada 3, Idaho 3, North Dakata 1 and Oregon 1.

In some States vacancies in the colleges were filled by the votes of the remaining members. This was done for two vacancies in Pennsylvania and one in North Dakota.

IT WAS NEW TO THEM.

Illinois Democratic Electors Exercise Great Care in Voting.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—Thirty-six years of diet on the husks have had their effect on the Democratic party of Illinois. The presidential electors chosen last November were not only apparently ignorant of the forms of law to be observed in casting their votes, but were timid and fearful of exposing their ignorance. The electors met this morning in the secretary of state's office for information, to read the law and map out a program for the meeting. The presence of half a dozen correspondents, however, frightened the distinguished gentlemen. They acted like a flock of young turkeys until a correspondent came to the rescue with a suggestion to go to the senate chamber. Then Elector Frank Lawler took charge by requesting the electors and nobody else to go to the office of the secretary of state. The invitation was accepted by electors and correspondents, but the effort to dispel the latter was continued when Elector Mark Meyerstein moved to exclude everybody but the 24 electors with certificates from the governor. The motion was promptly seconded by Meredith Walter and carried unanimously. Then Owen Lovejoy, son of the great abolitionist, formally demanded that the correspondents vacate. It was done, and the electors were left alone to sink or swim. The doors were closed and bolted and the electors settled to hear a harangue from Mr. Meyerstein on constitutional and federal law.

The meeting lasted nearly two hours. Lots being cast for messenger to convey the official vote to Washington the choice fell to David C. Enslow of Carlinville. The ballot resulted in Grover Cleveland receiving 24 votes, the number apportioned to Illinois.

The electors called on Vice President-elect Stevenson, who is here to attend the inauguration of Governor Altgeld, in a body at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Leland hotel. Mrs. Stevenson arrived this afternoon and joined her husband. They will be the guests of Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Patton.

THE EX-KEYSTONE STATE.

It Wastes Its Thirty-Two Votes on Benjamin Harrison.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.—The Pennsylvania electoral college met here at noon and organized by the election of Hon. B. F. Jones of Pittsburgh as president, and the following other officers: Secretaries, W. M. Earhart, Herman P. Miller, Will C. Ronk; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas M. Jones; assistant sergeant-at-arms, E. J. Stackpole; doorkeepers, H. C. Weand, C. E. Seiler; messenger, Charles E. Landis.

After prayer by Rev. George B. Stewart, a recess of half an hour was taken in order to await the appearance of the Philadelphia members, who were detained on the road.

William E. Lewis of Wayne was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of John L. Lawson of Philadelphia, and George H. Graham to take the vacant seat of James H. Lindsay of Allegheny. Robert Pitcairn, Judge Knapp and Lloyd T. Rohrback were appointed a committee to notify the governor that the college was in session. This duty being performed, Private Secretary Tate made his appearance and presented the official returns, which were read. Governor Pattison appeared during the reading of the returns and occupied a seat by the side of President Jones.

THEY INDORSED MURPHY.

The New York Electors Meddled With Irrelevant Affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The electoral college of this State, 36 in number, met at noon in the senate chamber. They were sworn by the secretary of state, organized by making Wm. Steinway president of the college, and then, with three opposing votes, passed resolutions favoring Edward Murphy for United States senator. Adjournment was then had until later in the day, when the electors cast their ballots for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Ohio's Divided Vote.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—The Ohio members of the electoral college met in the senate chamber this morning. Alonzo Danford was made chairman and W. B. Gaitree secretary. Twenty-two votes were cast for Benjamin Harrison for president and one, by James P. Stewart of Mansfield, for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Stewart was cordially received by his fellow-electors and was equal to the occasion. He is the first Democratic presidential elector in Ohio in 40 years. W. J. Murray of Auglaize county will carry the vote of the electors to Washington.

First Democratic Votes in Michigan.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 9.—At noon today the presidential electors met in the senate chamber and cast their votes. Benjamin Harrison received nine votes and Grover Cleveland five. Henry A. Haigh of Detroit was elected messenger to Washington. This is the first time that a Democratic presidential candidate has received an electoral vote from this State.

Sixteen Votes For Weaver.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 9.—The 10 Weaver and Field presidential electors who cast their votes to-day were elected in Kansas by a plurality of 5,874 over the Harrison electors. There were no Cleveland and Stevenson electors nominated, Democrats voting for Weaver and Field.

CARSON, Jan. 9.—Nevada cast three votes for Weaver and Field.

BOISE CITY, Jan. 9.—Idaho cast three votes for Weaver and Field.

Texas Has No Messenger.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 8.—The Texas college of presidential electors organized today by the election of J. C. Hodges chairman and Charles S. Morse secretary. On the ballot for messenger the college deadlocked. Twenty-one ballots were taken without an election. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Missouri 16 For Cleveland.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 9.—The presidential electors of Missouri met at the State capitol to-day and cast the vote of the State for Cleveland and Stevenson. Ed. M. Harber of Grundy county was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

Minnesota 9 For Harrison.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—The Minesota electors met at noon, chose E. C. Huntington chairman and E. P. Brown secretary, and cast their votes for Harrison. W. E. Culkin of Buffalo was chosen messenger to carry the result of the vote to Washington.

Tennessee 12 For Cleveland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 9.—The Tennessee electors met at noon to-day, and elected ex-Governor Taylor president and J. Wesley Gaines secretary. The vote was cast for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Arkansas 8 For Cleveland.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 9.—The Democratic presidential electors of this State met at the capitol to-day and cast the eight votes of Arkansas for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Montana 3 For Harrison.

HELENAA, Jan. 9.—W. E. Hall, F. M. Malone and J. E. Moore, Montana's presidential electors, met to-day at 2 o'clock and cast their three votes for Harrison and Reid.

Harrison's Own State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The vote of Indiana was to-day cast for Cleveland and Stevenson by the 15 men who were elected by the Democratic voters.

Oregon 3 For Harrison, 1 For Weaver.

SALEM, ORE., Jan. 9.—The members of the electoral college met to-day and cast three votes for Benjamin Harrison and one for General Weaver.

Nebraska 8 For Harrison.

OMAHA, Jan. 9.—The Nebraska presidential electors met at the capitol at Lincoln at noon to-day and cast their votes for Benjamin Harrison.

One For Each Man.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 9.—North Dakota cast one vote for Harrison, one for Cleveland, and one for Weaver.

Divided California.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9.—California cast eight votes for Cleveland and Stevenson and one for Harrison and Reid.

HIDING THE TRUTH.

Secretary Foster Will Not Reveal the Treasury's Real Condition.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—If the house committee designated to investigate the condition of the treasury expect to get any facts from Secretary Foster that were not contained in his annual report, they are going to be disappointed. From all that can be learned at the treasury, it is clear the statement on the condition of the finances which the committee asked from the secretary, and which he is now preparing, will show absolutely nothing not already known.

In other words, the secretary's reply will merely reiterate what he said in his annual report to congress in December. This will, of course, be of no value to the committee, as it will throw no light on the situation further than any one can glean from the treasury statements. These statements are made out in accordance with the peculiar plan of bookkeeping inaugurated by Foster when the treasury was threatened with a deficit. This plan was devised especially to show a balance when no balance existed.

Of course the committee, to get at the real state of affairs, will have to throw Foster's statement aside and begin an investigation by summoning witnesses, including the secretary himself, before it. Then the truth will come out and congress will learn whether before adjournment it must provide against a deficit in the next few months. Little doubt is felt that there will be a deficit, but the Harrison administration means to keep it under cover until it gets out of office, if possible.

The postoffice department, owing to the shortness of funds, has of late been cutting down its force of postoffice inspectors. Among these inspectors was Major John Hancock, a brother of the late General Hancock, and a veteran of the war. Major Hancock had an excellent record as an inspector, but when the reduction was decided on Mr. Edgerton, division inspector for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, wrote to the major, asking for his resignation. Major Hancock in reply wrote to Edgerton, declining to resign. He said his record as an inspector had again and again been commended by the department, and that, moreover, under the civil service law, as an old soldier, he was entitled to be retained in preference to those who did not have army records. When Mr. Edgerton received this reply he at once removed Major Hancock in the name of the postmaster general. It is believed that if Major Hancock was not a Democrat he could have held his place. Inspectors without army records but with records as Republican politicians had to be given the preference, notwithstanding the civil service laws.

DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

It Is Badly Needed on the Subject of Silver Legislation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Herald* says: "There is in the minds of Democratic financiers here a feeling that there should be more concert of action than there is at present among the Democratic senators and representatives. There is no end of energy being displayed by Democrats in both houses to secure the repeal of the Sherman act, but they are going about it in so many different ways that it is feared that time will flit away and nothing will be accomplished until the Democratic house has the backing of the Democratic senate in a fall session.

"Mr. Cleveland wants unity. There is good reason to believe that he desires the Sherman bill to be repealed, and that the government absolutely cease buying silver. Mr. Cleveland has not publicly said so, but he is understood to be opposed to any compromise so far as the reviving of the Bland bill is concerned, and he does not think there should even be an enactment for the purchase of 2,000,000 ounces a month. It is time, as Mr. Cleveland's friends believe, to stop the purchase of silver altogether.

"Senator Carlisle takes this view of the subject. When he saw Mr. Cleveland a week ago he said he was in favor of wiping out the purchase of silver altogether."

WITH THE PRIZE FIGHTERS

George Dixon Not Anxious to Meet Griffin.

PLIMMER TOO LIGHT FOR THE NEGRO.

How Murphy Beat the Braintree Lad in California.

CORBETT A VERY CAREFUL CHAMPION

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Burge episode, if nothing else, accomplished considerable in the way of advertising for the Coney Island club. Each man declares that he is wild to punch the other, McAuliffe modestly placing the value of his services at $50,000—or about $1,000 a punch. With Corbett and Mitchell at $75,000, Hall and Fitzsimmons at $40,000, and the McAuliffe offer, it will be seen that prize fighting is making money for some one. It seems, in view of these well-lined wallets hung up for the "stars," that the $5,000 purse for the Griffin-Murphy fight before the club by the sea on February 6, is ridiculously small. If ever there was a man who has more than an even chance for the title of feather-weight champion the "Braintree Lad" is that man. Shortly after the Plimmer-McGrath fight the writer had occasion to talk with one of the best-informed sporting men on this side of the water. He was asked whether Plimmer could not put up a fairly good fight against Dixon, the feather-weight champion. "Plimmer," said he, thoughtfully, "is a sturdy boy, but Dixon is a trifle too heavy for him. I believe he could make an even thing with the colored lad, but the weight would prevent a victory. There is one man," he continued voluntarily, "that can 'do' Mr. Dixon, and 'do' him quick. Who is it? why, Johnny Griffin. And they know it, too. But it is a question of two pounds, and that is enough to keep them apart when one side is not over-anxious."

Murphy is a very clever man. Several years ago when he defeated Griffin it was said to be owing to the fact that the latter was not familiar with the rules of the San Francisco club. When ordered to break during a clinch Griffin dropped his hands, only to give Murphy an opportunity to swing on his jaw and put him out. Murphy's go with Tommy White does not make him a favorite here, for all the talk that it was a "set-up" affair. Martin Murphy will handle the Australian, and he will probably train at High Bridge. Carroll will take Griffin to Boston to prepare him for the fight.

There is talk of Dixon's manager, O'Rourke, arranging a match between the colored lad and Sol Smith, the clever Californian, who put up such a strong fight against Johnnie Van Heest. In San Francisco Smith is said to have a very large following of moneyed men, and they all believe that he can whip Dixon. One of Smith's friends said a few months ago that he would bet $10,000 on the result. The preliminaries hinge upon the amount of the outside bet, Smith offering $2,500 and O'Rourke asking $5,000.

Downtown sporting resorts received a visit this week from a short, stout man, with broad shoulders and a determined visage. He gave nobody the impression that he was a fighter or that he knew anything about pugilism, or the men who have become celebrated for their performance within the roped arena, but it is doubtful if any man in this country to-day has a more intimate knowledge of their doings or can size up a pugilist in a more thorough or convincing way than this stranger. His name is John Kline, and he arrived here from Beloit, Wis., in response to a request from Jim Hall to train him for his fight with Bob Fitzsimmons. Kline has handled Hall before and expresses in the most confident manner his opinion that his charge will whip "Lanky Bob" in short order. Kline will be assisted by Greggains in preparing Pritchard's conquerer, and Lakewood, N. J., the winter home of Baby Ruth, will be the training ground. Kline believes that six weeks is long enough to train any man, and will give Hall plenty of work to do during that interval, or at the most for two months. Out of two months he will spend the first two weeks in resting and then start to work. Kline believes in outdoor work, and about two hours in the open air and the same number in the gymnasium he considers about the right sort of task for a single day. As for dieting, he thinks a man should be permitted to eat all he desires of good substantial food.

Every now and then Jim Corbett lets something drop about his future plans. He is probably the most careful champion prize fighter the world has ever known. His mortgage on the championship, he apparently realizes, is not so secure that it will not stand guarding. The idea that a champion fighter must be a fighter open to all comers seems to be petering out. As an old-timer expresses it: "If these champions should spend as much time on their biceps as they do on their jaw muscles it would not require so much preparation for the ring."

Jem Carney, whose encounter with McAuliffe at Revere Beach is probably fresh in sporting minds, is said to be on his way here after McAuliffe or Burge's scalp. Burge has defeated Carney on a foul. Jem has a $5,000-a-year position as body guard to Lord Abington and has not done much fighting of late.

CORBETT AND GODDARD MEET.

Both Men Were Angry, but No Blow Was Struck—Jim Refuses to Meet Joe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Jim Corbett and Joe Goddard came together in the lobby of the Grand Pacific hotel this evening. The meeting resulted in a lively and animated scene. No blows were struck on either side, but the conversation between the two representatives of the ring waxed so warm that two minutes after it had begun every one in the rotunda was attracted to the spot and the vigorous cheers and derisive comments by which they punctuated the remarks of the principals arrested the attention of passing pedestrians, who swelled the original crowd till the doors of the establishment were blocked. The whole thing was brought about by Goddard, offering a verbal challenge to "Gentleman Jim." Goddard, accompanied by Billy Madden, was observed about the Grand Pacific for several hours. It was 6 o'clock when Corbett entered accompanied by his brother. Goddard at once caught the eye of the champion. Jim bowed and Goddard arose and returned the bow. Then he approached Corbett, who was talking with Manager Brady as if quite oblivious of the presence of the big Australian.

"How do you do? How do you do?" queried Gentlemen Jim in the politest tones.

"Never felt better," said Goddard, bringing his large hand down upon his massive chest by way of emphasis. "I never felt in better trim," he added, and the talk grew warm enough to satisfy the most sanguinary man present.

"I want you to fight me," said Goddard.

"Great Scott," exclaimed Corbett measuring his would-be antagonist from his toes to his head. There was that in the look which produced a fit of laughter among the audience. Goddard became visibly pale with anger and mortification.

"Why," continued Corbet, "should you offer to fight me? You must know that you are unworthy of consideration until you have fought and whipped two men—Jackson and Mitchell. I am champion and I shall not accept a challenge from the representative of any nation except he be the declared champion of that nation."

"You are not champion—anyone could have licked Sullivan."

"I will not hear one word said against Sullivan," retorted Corbett with growing warmth. "For years he held the championship. He whipped all comers and retained the championship for America. No Englishman and no Australian ever proved himself his equal."

This magnanimous tribute to the dethroned king stirred the feeling of the crowd to its depths.

Corbett said he would be a chump to accept Goddard's impudent challenge, and when Goddard asked him what he proposed to do Corbett answered: "I propose to fight Mitchell first, if he will give me the opportunity. After him comes Jackson, the champion of Australia. Then if you have anything to say it will be your turn. You are only third man in my consideration. But now I tell you what I will do. If you make a match to fight Jackson I shall sign articles on the day that you sign yours to fight the winner. I shall put the money up to show my good faith in the matter.

The crowd again cheered itself hoarse. Goddard grew restive. He murmured something about being the best man, and Corbett fired a parting shot. "You acknowledge," he said, "that Jackson is the Australian champion. Well, go and lick him before you thing of approaching me."

Then Corbett turned away, leaving Goddard standing in the lobby. Neither man cared to talk of the incident after it was over."

ASHTON BURIED.

A Romantic Episode Revealed by the Death of the Fighter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The funeral of Jack Ashton took place to-day from St. Agnes's church. There were no selected pall bearers and the services were as simple as possible. Ashton's body was placed in a vault at Calvary cemetery. Outside of a few lines of intense suffering on Ashton's face there were no traces of his recent illness. Peter Jackson telegraphed $50 to be used in the purchase of flowers. Sullivan was unable to be present.

Ashton's death has brought to light a secret which he kept for four years. Few people believed Ashton to be a married man. He was, however, and during his last hours on earth the wife who left Jack two years ago because of his intemperate habits watched at his bedside and whispered words of forgiveness in his ear. Mrs. Ashton, who was known to the theatrical world as Louise Dempsey, married the boxer four years ago. She requested Jack's friends to bury him from St. Agnes's church.

TROTTERS SELL CHEAP.

J. I. Case's Trotters Sell For an Average of $600 Per Head.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The sale of trotters of the late J. I. Case began at the American Art institute building to-day. Jackson I. Case was present at the sale. The prices for such high grade stock were extremely low, even for the first day's sale. When such horses as Phallas and Echora, dam of Direct, are sold for $4,100 and $2,350 respectively, there is evidently a depression in trade through an overstock in the market. Mr. Case himself bid in Phallas at the price mentioned, and the next best thing was secured by Mr. Springer of Redwood, N. Y., who obtained the colt Pacolet, by Phallas out of Lady Rose, for $1,450, and A. H. Moore, who was perfectly willing to give $2,350 for the mare Echora.

There were 53 head sold, which brought a total of $33,205, an average of only about $600 per head. The sale will be continued Tuesday and Wednesday, 153 head remaining to be sold.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA UNITED.

The Pope Credited With Cementing Their Friendship.

ROME, Jan. 11.—There is no longer any doubt that a formal agreement has been signed between France and Russia. The holy see has been confidentially informed that Mr. Ressman, the Italian embassador at Paris, worked upon all the leading republicans to hinder the Russo-French alliance and to break the present friendly relations between France and the papacy. He especially aimed at the rupture between President Carnot and the pope and tried to enlist the support of the Freemasons. With the opportunists and radicals Mr. Ressman used arguments which appealed to them as liberal sectarians. To the moderate republicans he set forth the incompatibility of French civilization with the autocracy of the czar. The pope was apprised of the danger of these intrigues and gave instructions to the nuncio, who warned Mr. Trivolski, the czar's representative, who had resumed diplomatic work. The seinstructions were first given in 1888, and had a special result in the Cronstadt manifestations. Thanks to the papal and other influences, the situation has at last been determined and crystalized in a formal agreement. The friendly relations between the papacy and Russia are more intimate than ever. The pope has caused instructions to be sent to the Polish hierarchy not to encourage any opposition to Russia. The pope is convinced that the new year brings a decisive crisis on the continent. His address to the cardinals reflects his keen pre-occupation with the political situation, and he holds himself ready to make an appeal to the nations when the day of complication shall come. He is finishing at this moment an encyclical on the perils of the situation in Europe, but its publication will depend upon eventualities.

The monarchist groups and other opponents of the papal policy toward France take advantage of the Panama scandals to urge the pope to retrace his steps, or, at all events, to use the greatest reserve toward the republic. The pope not only remained inflexible as to his attitude toward the republican government, but has declared that the Panama affair will favor the development of his democratic policy. It is probable that the vatican will make some official statement of this opinion.

TO DIE AND LIVE AGAIN.

The Astounding Proposition Which an Illinois Mind Reader Makes.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Jan. 11.—Prof. Andrew J. Seymour of this city, a mind reader, has begun preparations for a feat he proposes to accomplish next summer. He will, on June 21, he says, throw himself into a state of insensibility and will be buried. The grave is to be watched by a committee day and night, while a crop of barley is sowed, ripened and harvested over it. Mr. Seymour will then be disinterred and will return to life. His feat, it is claimed, has been performed by the fakirs of India under conditions that prevented imposition, and Mr. Seymour says he has such control over his mind and nervous system that he is confident he can perform the act.

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An Owner of Oil or Gas May Bore For It Through Another Man's Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The supreme court rendered four decisions this morning in cases from Allegheny county in all of which the judgments of the lower courts are affirmed. The cases were, Chartiers Block Coal Company, appellant, vs W. L. Mellon et al, from common pleas No. 2; Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, appellant, vs W. L. Mellon, same court; Charles A. Cook vs P. P. Milliken, and Jesse H. Wright, appellant, vs same, both from common pleas No. 1.

In the appeal of the Chartiers Block Coal Company against W. L. Mellon, Judge Paxson says: "The contest arises between the owner of the surface and his lessees and the Chartiers Block Coal Company, the owner in fee of the coal beneath the surface. The company purchased the coal in 1881; the deed conveying it granted not only the coal, but the right to mine it and its attendant rights, the granter reserving to himself no rights. It now appears that the coal is underlaid with oil and gas, which can only be reached by sinking wells from the surface through the strata of coal."

The judge then quotes a decision showing that a piece of property may have as many owners as there are strata beneath the surface, and decides that the grantee in this case only owns the coal and the right to take it away, and the surface owner has a right to reach his estate below the coal at all times, as the right of a man to reach his possessions is inalienable. The judge then advises legislative action, saying it involves too many questions affecting the rights of property and injury and to underlying strata to be settled by the judiciary.

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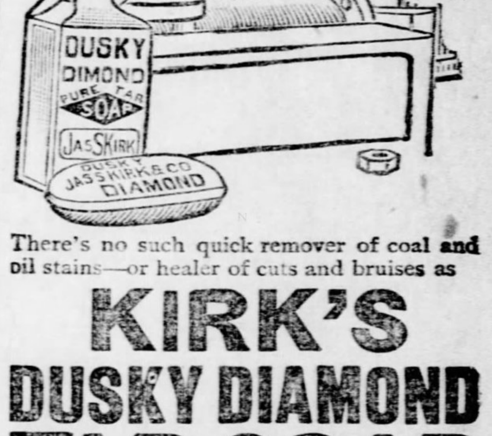

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Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

MUST BE PENSION REFORM.

The pension roll is nearing the million line. An official report shows that on the first of December there were 920,885 pensioners on the rolls, and that on December 16 the number of claims pending was 776,687. Of these Commissioner Raum says 466,083 are original claims, and 310,000 for increased pensions. He estimates 20 per cent of the original applications will be rejected, leaving 412,867 names to be added to the rolls. This would make the pension roll include the names of 1,333,752 pensioners. It is doubtful if one million soldiers survive who saw service in the civil war. For the first six months of the present fiscal year the payments from the treasury on account of pensions were $80,500,000.

The census taken in June, 1890, two and a half years ago, gives the following as the total survivors of the Union army and navy and their widows:

Soldiers	1,073,857
Sailors and marine	25,680
Surviving widows	163,168
Total	1,262,705

These figures embrace all soldiers enlisted for emergencies, many thousands of whom did not serve ninety days, and are thus not eligible to pensions. Probably 50,000 have died since the census was taken. Yet on the first of last month there were 920,885 pensioners on the rolls, and applications for 426,083 new claimants were pending. Deducting pensioners of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, there are 870,000 pensioners of the civil war. There are more pensioners to-day and applicants for pensions by many thousands than there are soldiers, sailors, marines, or soldiers' widows in the land. Here are the figures:

War survivors by the census, deducting 50,000 for deaths since June, 1890	**1,212,705**
Pensioners of the civil war	**870,888**
Applications pending	**426,083**
Pension payments for six months, January 1, 1893	**$80,423,903**

There is the story of the nation's prodigality and wastefulness, seasoned with fraud, that calls loudly for reform. At the present rate within a year 120,000 additional pensioners will be enrolled, and increases granted in 75,000 cases. That was the rate last year, and the pension appropriations will exceed $200,000,000 yearly.

There must be pension reform. It does not mean the reduction of any soldier's pension who clearly merits it under the law. Pension reform means generous pensions to the truly deserving and the dismissal from the rolls of all who have obtained pensions by frauds. It should not be a party question. The old soldiers should themselves move in the matter. The Grand Army, which is supposed to concern itself with the good name of the surviving veterans, if true to itself, should be first to demand the pension roll should be made a roll of honor by stripping it of all frauds.

CARLISLE AND THE TREASURY.

Unless all surface indications are at fault Senator CARLISLE has been tendered and has accepted the position of secretary of the treasury under the incoming administration. With this place determined, Mr. CLEVELAND will have less difficulty in selecting the other members of his cabinet from the formidable list of available representative and influential Democrats that he has before him. The treasury department has become the most important in the administration of the government, although the state department is held of the highest honor, and the secretary of state is sometimes styled the "premier" by courtesy. Of course there is no legal designation of this character. The first secretary appointed by President WASHINGTON in organizing the executive departments in 1789 was ALEXANDER HAMILTON as secretary of the treasury, whose appointment antedated by two weeks that of THOMAS JEFFERSON, secretary of state. By right of seniority, therefore, the secretary of the treasury heads the cabinet list, and he is first on the list of the secretaries who succeed to the presidency on the death or disability of the president and vice president. [illegible] country generally looks for the ap[illegible]ment of Senator CARLISLE because [illegible] acknowledged master of finance, [illegible] war the pioneer and leader [illegible] principles. On the whole [illegible] mic questions he is one of the really great men of our day, albeit in manner the most unassuming. His public experience has been altogether legislative, and executive and administrative work will be a new field. Although a radical in what he believes should be the outcome of tariff reform, Mr. CARLISLE also believes in making haste slowly and surely. In applying remedies he will recognize the existing conditions that have been fostered by thirty years of protection, but he is none the less a zealous and untiring low-tariff man, only he will not expect to accomplish everything he aims at by a single act of legislation, or in one administrat ive term.

OUR BOASTED INTELLIGENCE.

If the people of the North sometimes sneer at the Southern States and boast of their own superior educational advantages and general intelligence, as shown by the statistics of illiteracy, there are some things visible to the naked eye just now that are not so gratifying, and in the important qualities of citizenship show that the great States of the North are lagging far in the rear of some of these derided Southern States.

Pennsylvania and New York, the two foremost States of the Union in population, wealth and the general intelligence of their people, are about to elect United States senators. This is unquestionably the highest political gift within the power of the people of any State, in dignity and power. In both States and in both parties there are many men who would honor the position, and in so doing honor the States that promoted them. But in these great commonwealths the honor is not for such men. The people have surrendered their power to the machines of politics, and the senators are to be the products of these machines. Mr. MURPHY and Mr. QUAY have already been named and virtually elected by machine power—one a Democrat and the other a Republican. That they are conspicuously unfit to meet the traditions and the demands of the exalted position no one denies. The great majority of the people of both States would prefer other and more capable senators. But in this case organization is more powerful than the people.

Now for the other side, in the less intelligent (according to statistics) Southern State. Kentucky is to be called on in a few weeks to elect a United States senator to succeed in that body one of the foremost of American statesmen, JOHN G. CARLISLE. The machine does not rule in that State. It is a free and open contest. As a result a dozen names are presented to the consideration of the legislature, each one standing on his merits as an experienced legislator, jurist or executive officer. Any one of them would honor the senate, by the capacity of usefully serving his State and all the States. There are eloquent and experienced orators in legislature and congress on the list, eminent judges and lawyers of great reputation. They are all politicians, too, in the highest sense of the word, but not politicians whose candidacy for the senate rests solely on skill in organizing, on the basis of political plunder, machines that will carry them through over other and better men, as in Pennsylvania. For we have in this State, as in New York, many Democrats and Republicans who approach the standard of the ideal senator—men who would grow in time to hold a commanding position in that body, in which in point of the ability and usefulness of its representatives, Pennsylvania now sinks to the foot of the list—the most insignificant of the forty-four States. There will she continue to stand.

It would be a good exchange if these great States of the North could bargain off a little of their boasted intelligence and much of their servile acceptance of boss rule for the spirit of political independence that prevails in Kentucky and opens the pathway to honors and power to the most worthy. Intelligence doesn't seem to go hand in hand with us with a full realization of the duties of citizenship. Can it be we are over-educated into a miserable indifference? If so, a mixture of Kentucky's "illiteracy" and sturdy independence would be a godsend.

BUD AND BLOSSOM.

"Flirting Wives" is the title of a very trenchant bit of writing in the *North American Review* for January, by Mrs. AMELIA E. BARR, who has written some rather indifferent novels, and one, "Friend Olivia," that is an admirable story in its way. Mrs. BARR discovers as one of the dangerous social tendencies of the day the flirtations of young married women in what passes for upper crust and gilt-edged society. She discusses it as not only dangerous in a moral view to the thoughtless ones who engage in it, but as a glaring injustice and wrong to the young unmarried girls who aspire to matrimony, as they all do. The young men of to-day have discovered the personal advantage and safety there is in the society of another man's wife. If the husband is complacent it is a safe thing to flirt with a pretty wife. There is no danger of being lured to matrimony, to which in ultra fashionable male sets there is a growing disinclination at least until the young man has had his fly in a post-nuptial flirtation, to which he may be invited by the giddy, frivolous and selfish. Marriage, Mrs. BARR holds, merely supplies such with greater opportunities of vanity and greed. Greed is in it, too, in the way of friendship offerings. This picture of the married flirt is by no means a pleasing one!

She re-enters society with every advantage of youth, beauty, wealth and liberty; released from the disabilities under which unmarried girls lie; armed with new powers to dazzle and to conquer. No longer a competitor for a matrimonial prize, she is a rival 10 times more dangerous than she was. Setting aside the wrong done to the sacredness of the connubial relation, she now becomes the most subtle enemy to the prospects of all the unmarried girls in her set. What is the bud to the perfect rose? The timid, blushing maiden pales and subsides before the married siren who has the audacity and charm of a conscious intelligence. It is not without good reason that special balls and parties have come into fashion for social buds; they are the necessary sequence to the predominance of married sirens, with whom in a mixed society no young girl can cope. They have the floor and the partners; they monopolize all the attention, and their pleasure is of the greatest importance. And their pleasure is to flirt—to flirt in all places and at all hours.

The worst of it is, according to Mrs. BARR, the forwardness of the young unmarried girl, where it is found, is traceable to the necessity forced upon her by these married competitors. Fifty years ago it was the young beauties in society who were considered and looked after, as it was understood married women were wrapped up in their husbands. It is different now, according to Mrs. BARR's observation. Innocent friendship is sometimes the excuse with these "splendidly free feminine Uhlans of our modern society," but the litany of the church of Plato is a very dangerous sort of duet.

"Friend Olivia," after much speculation of this sort, calls on society to frown on wives who arrogate to themselves both the privileges of young girls and of wives, for society knows well these married sirens draw like a magnet.

CHECKING IMMIGRATION.

There is a general agreement that whatever is necessary to be done in checking immigration, or even its absolute prohibition for a period to prevent a cholera invasion, should be done. There is not much difference of opinion either that existing laws for the prohibition of imported contract labor, the immigration of the afflicted classes, paupers or the assisted immigrants sent over by European authorities, should be rigidly enforced and the laws strengthened if the necessity exists. But it is very doubtful if the American people will be disposed to go much farther. In some of the Eastern States there is a surplus of foreign labor, but not so in the West and South, where there is plenty of land ready for willing hands to occupy and cultivate. A secret order has recently had its committee on legislation at work in this city arranging for "an aggressive crusade against immigration." This is all humbug. The order in question by no means monopolizes the patriotism and good sense of the American people, notwithstanding pretensions put forth in that line. We imagine a fair proportion of its membership would not be in America to-day had not their parents emigrated. It is a question that does not invite a secrecy that smacks of old-time Know-Nothingism, but free, full, fair and open discussion.

The evils of immigration have been very much exaggerated, while of the great advantages that have come to the country and the older stock of American people from it very little is said. Even in Allegheny county, where there is probably an over-supply of the so-called non-desirable immigrants, it would be very difficult to point out how we could get along without them. They are mostly engaged in the hardest kind of unskilled labor, for which the American-born have no great fancy. In Allegheny county there are about 150,000 foreign-born out of a population of 650,000. A great many of our great industries would find their wheels blocked if this class of the population should be eliminated. The same is true of other great manufacturing and mining districts.

It is from the West and South there will come the greatest opposition to any measures checking immigration, say on the ground of poverty, provided the immigrants are otherwise desirable. They are wanted there to open farms and cultivate farms that are already open. There is plenty of cheap or even free land awaiting the industrious worker, whether native or foreign born. Those, therefore who anticipate an easy task in checking immigration on the ground of poverty, or because in their wisdom they think we have enough of immigration, will wake up to a serious disappointment when the work of legislation in that direction is attempted. There is another side of the immigration question of which they know very little. The facts will surprise them.

IS A TARIFF JOB A CONTRACT?

The bounty-fed under the McKinley law are taking the position that the sugar and tin-plate sections of the law constitute a contract between the government on the one side and the sugar planters and tin-plate people on the other, and that it is irrepealable. The *Gazette* appears to accept this view, and talks of "the sacredness of contracts." The principle involved is whether one congress has a right to bind another and all subsequent ones as to one of the highest prerogatives of government, which we take to be the levying of taxes. There can be only one higher, and that is the right to the life of the citizen in time of war. The claim is preposterous. The sugar bounty and the tin-plate bounty are bound to go. If the McKinley law constitutes a contract, and one congress can bind all subsequent ones in such matters, it would have been a very easy matter to have made the whole of that law irrepealable. The steel rail trust and the sugar trust have a greater money interest in perpetuating the McKinley taxes in their favor than the tin-plate experimenters or the sugar planters in their bounties. Is the $13.44 duty on rails and the half-cent-a-pound duty on sugar also a contract with CARNEGIE, the rail king, and SPRECKELS, the sugar king? We guess not. If the government can be tied up in that way the grabs of the millionaire beneficiaries of tariff legislation would soon be beyond the reach of the law-making power and the people. They could take out a charter and run the government. We fancy the people have vested rights in such matters.

THE SHERMAN SILVER BILL.

The *Gazette* asks if the Sherman silver bill is the mischievous failure it is conceded to be why not repeal it outright. Certainly, if this can be done. But you have got to take things as you find them in this world, and there is a pretty strong silver party in congress, and to repeal the bullion purchase law it may be necessary to make some concessions to them. Ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD showed very clearly in an interview published in THE POST that there is very little choice between the Sherman law and the Bland law, and that the re-enactment of the latter will be about as dangerous as the retention of the Sherman bullion purchase bill. What he says on the matter passes as good authority.

The measure agreed on by the house committee on banking and currency has some strong points, and is a reasonable way out of the difficulty. It provides that national banks may increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, instead of 90 per cent, as at present. This will increase the national bank note circulation about $16,000,000. With the repeal of the Sherman law and the cessation of all silver purchases the proposed bill also provides for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury. On the first of January there was in the treasury bullion purchased by the government under the Sherman act which cost about $100,000,000, and is worth at the market rates of silver to-day about $12,000,000 less than the government paid for it, but its coinage value is $140,000,000. Should this be coined, and excluding a reserve of $100,000,000 to redeem the bullion certificates issued under the Sherman act, there will remain some $40,000,000 profits on coinage, and the silver dollars representing this will be readily absorbed in circulation. This, with the increased bank note circulation, will add about $46,000,000 to the currency.

Whether this bill will pass congress is problematical. The Republicans are "playing politics" to throw the question over to the next session. They have enacted the Sherman bullion bill, which is the present cause of all the danger, and propose that the question of its repeal or modification shall go to the next administration and the next congress. They are working to this end in an indirect way, but the purpose is clear. The Sherman bill was passed as good politics, to conciliate the silver Republicans and hold them in line for HARRISON, but it failed of that effect in the silver States, as they voted for WEAVER. It is to be retained, however, for another year as good politics, unless the necessities of the situation induce Mr. CLEVELAND to call an extra session. That is the situation.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE coal production of Colorado is a growing quantity. In 1873, ten years ago, it was less than 70,000 tons. In 1892 it was 3,770,000 tons, and the mining and shipping of it gave employment to 7,500 men. One-third of the product is shipped to other States.

THE Democratic candidate for senator in California is ex-Lieutenant Governor STEPHEN M. WHITE of Los Angeles. He only lacks one or two votes of an election and expects to get them. He will be remembered as a trumpet-tongued delegate to Democratic national conventions.

THE world's fair commission of this State has expended or contracted to expend all of the $300,000 State appropriation but $24,000 reserve to come and go on. There has been paid on the State building $63,000, and there will be due on contracts and for maintenance of the same $68,000. Board meetings, salaries and incidentals will take $45,000. The commission will get through with its work with the appropriation made.

ONE of the Republican papers of this city says "HILL and MURPHY will have a controlling voice on every nomination Mr. CLEVELAND will send to the senate." The wish is father of the thought. There are 88 members of the senate, and there will probably be 44 to 47 Democrats. Nor do we think HILL or MURPHY would be such poor politicians to exert that "controlling voice," even if they had it, in opposition to Mr. CLEVELAND's performance of a constitutional duty. It is not likely there will be a repetition of the Conkling-Platt fight against GARFIELD.

THE best thing ANDREWS of Crawford can do is to get himself out of the legislature by the same back door by which he stole an entrance. Then if he has any just claim let him knock at the front door. It is a healthy sign that nearly all the Republican papers of the State pitch into ANDREWS, and that he could not be elected dog-pelter in Crawford. It seems that Senator QUAY desired to have the benefit of ANDREWS's presence, and Clerk VOORHEES worked the little game in defiance of law, justice and precedent. ANDREWS sneaked in.

ON the subject of pension reform, the New York *Recorder*, Republican, makes a valuable contribution by quoting ANDREW JACKSON thereon. There was an outcry against exorbitant pension demands following the legislation of 1820, and in his message to congress in 1834 President JACKSON said:

> I recommend that an actual inspection should be made in each State into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected and the public treasury relieved to an amount I have reason to believe far greater than has heretofore been suspected.

That sizes up the situation as it exists to-day with remarkable precision.

THE presidential electors of the forty-four States, numbering in all 444 persons, met in their respective State capitals Monday and voted for president and vice president. The aggregate of all the States foots up—CLEVELAND 277, HARRISON 145, WEAVER 22. There seems to have been no incidents of any interest in the meeting of the electors. In several States vacancies were filled by the votes of the other electors. Ohio in its one Democratic vote for CLEVELAND gave its first electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for president in 40 years. Wisconsin did the same, and Illinois its first Democratic electoral vote since 1856.

CONGRESS has big questions in it for discussion within the next eight weeks. The immigration and quarantine problems, the silver question, the anti-option bill, the bankruptcy bill, the Nicaragua canal and the paring down of appropriations should put the statesmen on twelve hours' duty a day. But it is possible everything except the needed appropriation bills will go over until the next congress and thus increase the probabilities of an extra session. Very much in that direction depends on the report of the house committee just now engaged in looking over Secretary FOSTER's books.

IT is a fact honorable to the presidential electors and to the American people that on 26 completed presidential elections, covering a period of 104 years, not one of the electors has proved recreant to the confidence reposed in him to vote for the candidate he was elected to support. In 1876 some of the counted-on electors in Louisiana let the Tilden people know their votes could be had for money—and only one vote was needed—but the offer was not considered. In 1821 one Monroe elector cast his vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in order to prevent the electoral college from being unanimously for JAMES MONROE, an honor which the eccentric elector claimed ought to be accorded to WASHINGTON alone among presidents; but this change had no effect on the result. It was merely a bit of sentimentalism somewhat excusable.

PRESIDENT HARRISON becomes a practical civil service reformer as he is about to retire from office. It was not so at the Minneapolis convention. He has just extended the scope of the classified service so as to bring within its operation all free delivery postoffices, of which there are 601, instead of only the 53 which have as many as 50 employes apiece, the number of persons affected by the change being estimated at more than 7,000. The employes of the weather bureau elsewhere than in Washington, between 100 and 200 in all, are also put on the classified list. Similar action by Mr. CLEVELAND at the close of his administration as to the railway mail service was promptly revoked by Mr. HARRISON so as to fill the places with Republican appointees. Then he closed the doors again.

THE delayed tables prepared by the New York *Times* furnish the most complete exhibit of the popular vote for president that has been printed. It is made up from the official canvass of the several States by State authority. The figures are as follows:

CLEVELAND	5,554,685
HARRISON	5,172,313
WEAVER	1,409,600
BIDWELL	273,314
Scattering (Socialist)	27,653
Total	12,068,505
CLEVELAND's plurality	382,342

This is as absolutely correct as it is possible to make a calculation, and differs from tables heretofore printed in being more complete. It is a noticeable fact that Weaver electors got votes in every State, ranging from 43 in Vermont to 162,845 in Kansas. The Socialist ticket, under the head of scattering, was voted for in 16 States, ranging from 2 votes in Idaho to 17,958 in New York.

RAUM ON FRAUD.

There May Be a Little Bit and Not Quite Enough to Hurt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Commissioner Raum of the pension bureau appeared to-day before the sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations, which is preparing the pensions appropriation bill. The original estimate for 1894 made by the commissioner was $165,000,000. A subsequent estimate a few days ago placed the amount required at $172,000,000. He was asked as to the reason of the increase and explained his former figures by saying that he had presumed a new administration would not do as much work as his had done, but admitted that if it did allow as many pensions $172,000,000 would be needed. He was asked as to charges that the secretary of the interior had directed him to reduce his estimates, but declined to say anything except that his estimates had been made after consultation with his superior officer, the secretary of the interior. He was also interrogated as to the number of fraudulent pensioners now on the pension rolls, and he left the committee with the impression that very few such fraudulent pensioners existed. The laws had been liberally interpreted by the commissioner, and some cases of fraud might exist, but not enough to place the stain of maladministration upon the bureau.

A JOKE ON CLEVELAND.

He Will Have to Pay McKinley's Tariff to Get a Pair of Gloves.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Somebody abroad has sent President-elect Cleveland a package of woolen gloves. Arthur W. Robeson, custom house broker, to-day received from England consignment papers for the parcel to arrive on the steamship Rossmore and to be handed to Mr. Cleveland at Washington, D. C. The package is free of freight, but Mr. Cleveland will have to pay the duties prescribed in the McKinley tariff before receiving the gloves. This duty will be 49½ cents on each pound of weight and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Robeson has written to Mr. Cleveland regarding the matter. In the same box is a bundle of silk hosiery for Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the vice president.

Catarino Garza Bobs Up Again.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The *Picayune's* Uvalde (Tex.) special says: News reaches here that Catarino Garza, the revolutionary agitator between the United States and Mexican authorities, has returned to the Rio Grande frontier and is in person organizing the bands that have of late been springing up among the chapparel. The authorities of both governments have been notified, and prompt steps will be taken.

Al Carlisle's Candidacy.

SALEM, O., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Al Carlisle, the widely known Ohio politician, is a candidate for marshal of the District of Columbia, which pays $6,000 a year and is an office of much influence. Mr. Carlisle is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, and has the support of ex-Governor Campbell, ex-Senator Brice and other influential Democrats. He has business connections and many friends in Pittsburgh.

To Go at Sheriff's Sale.

NEW CASTLE, PA, Jan. 11.—This morning the Witherow works were placed on the list of sheriff's sales for the March term of court. Five or six weeks ago the creditors agreed that if Mr. Witherow could give a bond for the payment of $19,000 a year as rental for the plant it would be turned over to him. He was to have 30 days in which to give the bond. This period has passed.

Private Iams Again in Disgrace.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 11.—Private Iams of Homestead notoriety, was arrested and locked up here last night for assaulting a woman in a bagnio. He was discharged this morning after paying a fine.

Arrested!

Charles A. Daley was arrested last evening for stealing from the drug store of Shiefman a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. Before the court this morning, upon being asked why he should steal, he stated that his mother was troubled with rheumatism, and that it was the only medicine that helped her, and being out of money and work was the cause of his stealing. As this was his first offense he was put on probation.—*Newark News.*

LEGISLATORS MEET TO-DAY.

Keystone Solons Will Resume Their Labors.

BOTH PARTIES TO HOLD CAUCUSES.

Quay and Ross Will Be the Senatorial Nominees.

SORROW FELT OVER ANDREWS'S SUCCESS

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The senate and the house will come together to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The expectation is that Speaker Thompson will defer the announcement of his committees until Mr. Quay shall have been elected senator, so as to keep some of the weak-kneed Republicans in line for the man from Beaver.

Notices have been sent out to the Democratic members to meet in caucus to-morrow at 3 o'clock to select a candidate for United States senator. There is not the slightest doubt that Senator George Ross of Bucks will be the Democratic selection; in fact, he has no opposition. Branches will make nominations for United States Senator.

At the Republican caucus to-morrow, it is not improbable that the names of Quay, Dalzell and Robinson will be presented by their friends in both branches, but in the joint Republican caucus, Quay's friends will have everything their own way, and the Beaver man's opponents will likely retire.

The Republicans who are here to-night in discussing the Andrews-Higby affair, express regret that Andrews has been seated, and many of them declare that if they had to do again in the matter they would have voted differently. Andrews will be the most unpopular member that ever occupied a seat in the house and any legislation he favors will meet with formidable opposition.

COMICAL KANSAS.

The Political Situation There Is Nothing More Than a Very Broad Burlesque.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 11.—At 1 o'clock this morning the rival houses of the Kansas legislature, which have been in continuous session since yesterday, declared an armed truce, it becoming apparent that no move could be made by the Populists until the senate met to-day.

Speakers Douglass and Dunsmore agreed that neither side should attempt to transact business during the night, and they both retired. Blankets were ordered and a joint bed was made up for them behind the speaker's desk, where they enjoyed undisturbed repose. The other members of the two houses were less fortunate, and were obliged to sleep in chairs, on the floor or in any nook or corner not occupied. During the night the Republicans prepared a memorial to the governor setting forth that they, a majority of two of the members, had participated in the Republican organization and petitioned him to recognize that body as the legally constituted house of representatives. The governor was presented with the memorial at midnight, but said he had no statement to make. At 7 o'clock this morning the weary members aroused themselves and ordered breakfast brought into the cloakrooms.

At 12:30 o'clock a conference was held in the governor's office, at which all three parties were represented. The conference agreed upon a plan to adjourn both houses until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and appointed a joint committee from the three parties to formulate a plan for the amalgamation of the two houses.

The five Democratic members of the house and senate called upon Governor Lewelling at noon and informed him that while they were not acting with the Republicans they recognized the Republican house as the legally organized one, and when it come to a show down they would be obliged to cast their lot with them.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Douglass, addressing both sides of the house, explained the agreement arrived at in the governor's caucus. Mr. Dunsmore explained it to the Populists, and the proposition was laid before both houses simultaneously and was unanimously adopted by each. Both houses then took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FOR THE CABINET.

The Names of Morrison and Glick Are Being Pushed Steadily.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Congressman Owen Scott of Illinois called upon President-elect Cleveland to-day. It is understood he had a talk with Mr. Cleveland about William R. Morrison for secretary of the interior. Mr. Scott is said to have carried away the impression that the interstate commerce commissioner at least is being considered for the portfolio. It was reported to-night that Mr. Morrison had been requested to visit Mr. Cleveland this week.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 11.—The Improved Stock Breeders' Association of Kansas, in session here to-day, indorsed ex-Governor Glick for secretary of agriculture in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The Kansas State board of agriculture will take the same action to-morrow.

LAVELLE'S DENIAL.

He Says Mgr. Corrigan Did Not Oppose the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral, gives out an interview in which he brands as absolutely false the statement that the opposition of the archbishop of New York to the Knights of Labor and his un-American support of Cahenslyism were the causes which originated the tention between himself and the archbishop of St. Paul. He says that of the 12 archbishops who voted on the K. of L. question, only two voted to condemn, and neither of these was Mgr. Corrigan. In regard to Cahenslyism, he says the metropolitans of New York have always been determined and active opponent of its principles and of all efforts to introduce the system in this country.

No Candidates For Kenna's Place.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 11.—The State senate organized this morning by the election of the nominees of the Democratic caucus. The Republican candidates received three votes each. The announcement of the death of Senator Kenna was received here with the greatest sorrow by the people of Charleston and those here from various parts of the State, regardless of party. Senator Faulkner will probably be re-elected. Senator Camden is his only opponent, and neither is willing to solve the difficulty by taking the unexpired term of Senator Kenna. As yet no candidates are announced for Senator Kenna's place.

House Committees Next Wednesday.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Speaker Thompson has returned from his Warren home, where his wife is still seriously ill. The speaker has a great deal of work yet to do on his committees, and will not announce them before next Wednesday morning. He has received many letters from members of the house asking to be placed on favorite committees, but the selections will all be made with a view to the qualifications of the members.

Turpie Will Be Renominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The joint caucus of the Democrats of the house and senate, to nominate a candidate for the United States senate, has been called to meet Thursday evening. Senator Turpie's name will be the only name presented to the caucus, and his nomination will be made by acclamation. The Republicans have not yet fixed the date of their caucus, but all the indications now point to C. W. Fairbanks, the millionaire railroad man, as the nominee.

Pennsylvania and Ohio's Vote In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The sealed box in the vice president's room at the capitol in which are deposited the electoral votes of the various States as as they arrive here received its largest single contribution of Harrison votes to-day. These votes were cast by the 34 presidential electors of Pennsylvania, and came by mail. The Ohio returns were also received by mail to-day.

Three Senatorial Nominees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Word was received here that the Democrats of Michigan yesterday nominated Daniel J. Campau for the United States senatorship. Connecticut Republicans have nominated Senator Hawley, and the same party in New York renominated Senator Hiscock.

Consults His Constituents.

MEADVILLE, PA., Jan. 11.—J. C. Sibley, Democratic congressman-elect from his district, has addressed a circular letter to the manufacturers among his constituents, requesting their views on the subject of tariff revision, and asking how certain changes would affect their business interests.

A Cold Weather Phenomenon.

QUEBEC, Jan. 11.—The Montmorency falls are frozen solid. This has never been known to occur before.

A BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Over $250,000 Worth of Property Destroyed in Seventy Minutes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Over $250,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in 70 minutes this morning. The fire was in the five story stone front building at 765 to 781 Halsted street, owned by John York, and occupied by him as a dry goods store. The south wall fell over upon a three-story building owned by C. E. Lott, literally tearing out the inside of the structure. Two fast pacing horses belonging to Dr. Frank Linden, and valued at $1,100, were crushed by falling bricks while an attempt was being made to save them. The losses are: John York, building and stock, $220,000; Triggs & Co., feed store, stock $1,500; Winzer & Meine, grocers, $3,000; Adam Schweris, furniture, $2,000; E. R. Lott, building, $8,000. York carried but $90,000 of insurance.

SUNDAY OPENING HEARING.

Dr. Crafts of Pittsburgh Among Those Who Spoke Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The world's fair Sunday opening was resumed to-day. Elliott F. Shepard addressed the committee in favor of the gates being kept closed on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook of Boston, Dr. Mott of the Dutch Presbyterian church of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. Fernley of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Brooks of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Crafts of Pittsburgh, Dr. Hunter of the Christian Endeavor Society and Rev. Dr. Hamlin of Washington, earnestly opposed Sunday opening.

A delegation representing the American Sabbath Union called upon the President, and asked his aid against Sunday opening, but the President said he could not interfere.

M'KEESPORT'S NEW BANK.

Application For Authority to Organize It Made Yesterday.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The comptroller of the currency has received an application for authority to organize a new bank, to be called The Citizens National at McKeesport, Pa., with a capital of $100,000. Among the citizens of McKeesport mentioned in the application as being interested in the enterprise are Samuel W. Shaw, A. B. O'Neil, S. B. Warren, S. J. Pollock, Matthew Henderson, A. M. Hartman and Morris C. Kelly.

Married at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 11.—Edgar G. Thompson and Miss Kate Krepley, both of Pittsburgh, came here last evening on a matrimonial trip. Thompson called on Judge Wilson and applied for a license, but as he had been drinking the court requested him to bring in Miss Krepley, which he did, and the license was then issued. Rev. J. W. Jamieson, who was in the court room at the time, married the couple.

The Sale Stopped.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 11.—The third day of the Woodward & Shanklins sale of trotters saw a very small crowd and prices ruled very low. Sixty-one head were disposed of at an average of $358 59 per head. Several parties to-day withdrew their consignments, and it was announced that the sale would come to a close to-morrow, although 400 head of horses had been booked to be sold.

Four Negro Boys Respited.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Governor Brown has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of the four negro boys who were to have been hung with four men of their race at Chesterton on Friday. The boys were brought to this city to-day to save them from lynching, and are now in the penitentiary. The governor intimates that he will not interfere on behalf of the men.

$10,000 Damages Asked For.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 11.—Clifton Harris, a young man having a ticket to Simons, was put off a passenger train on the Lake Shore road before reaching his home, and while walking along the track was struck by another train and instantly killed. This afternoon his sister entered suit against the Lake Shore company for $10,000 damages.

A Big Stockman Fails.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Jan. 11.—Peter Heffley, the big stockman of Somerset county, has failed. His financial wreck is said to be complete, as his liabilities are known to overrun $27,000, while his available assets are only a few thousands.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

BLOUSE WAIST AND JACKET.

A Pretty Costume of Beaver-Colored Cloth With Arabesques.

Here is a costume of beaver-colored cloth, with small diagonal stripes, having arabesques sewn on with fine silk thread of a similar shade. The blouse is of Scotch plaid surah, the colors being red, pink and green. The girdle and the turn-back cuffs are of green velvet. The skirt is of the fashionable bell shape, and is lined with silk or satin. The placket-hole is in the middle of the back, and is provided with a broad under-piece and fastened with two or three safety-hooks. The girdle, which is lined with organdie or other soft muslin, is fastened to the waist behind, and in front is simply crossed, leaving two short ends. The edge of the skirt is surrounded with slender silk cords, as seen in the engraving, the first two cords being laid on flat, while the third is surmounted

by the arabesques in the form of leaves, which must first be carefully drawn and sewn on with stitching silk. In order that the sewing on of these cords and arabesques may not pucker the skirt, the latter is partly lined with muslin before it is fully lined. The blouse waist has a tightly fitting lining, which closes in the center with hooks and eyes. The front and back of the blouse are cut on the bias and fasten under either arm. The front forms small straight folds, which are drawn in at the waist and fastened down to the lining. The back is seamless and forms a slight fold at the waist. The fastenings at the armholes, shoulders and sides must be provided with wide under pieces of the same material in case the opening should be disarranged, when the blouse is worn without the Eton jacket. The Eton jacket is shorter at the back than in front, is embroidered with silk cord and is lined with silk. The sleeves, very much puffed and rather loose all the way down, have cuffs standing out from the sleeve, as in the engraving, and lined with very stiff muslin. The stiff collar is high in the neck but turned down. GLORIANA.

A HANDY TRICK.

It Works Neatly, Especially on Kindly Old Ladies.

New York Recorder.

He was decently dressed, but there was a wan, pinched look upon his features, and despair marked his every moment. It was in Fifth avenue not far from Thirty-fourth street. A comfortable looking elderly woman, heavily wrapped in furs, was walking slowly southward. It so happened that just as she drew near the mournful man he made a sudden dash to the curb, stooped and picked up a crust of bread lying there and began to eat it ravenously.

The elderly woman stopped short and stared at the unfortunate man, intensely shocked at his pitiful condition. Then she hastily approached him.

"My poor man," she said compassionately, "are you in such dreadful need as to do that? Let me help you to something better, please," and after fumbling in her purse she offered him a piece of silver.

"I thank you, madam," he murmured in a broken voice. "It goes against a man's pride, but I must take it."

He lifted his hat politely, and as the elderly woman resumed her walk there were tears in her eyes. The unfortunate man did not at once start for a restaurant. He stood as if undetermined what to do until his benefactress was a block away. Then he carefully took from his pocket a crust of bread, dropped it at the curb, withdrew a few yards, resumed his desperate air and scanned the avenue in both directions for the approach of another benevolent lady.

The trick has been played before, but it's handy these cold days.

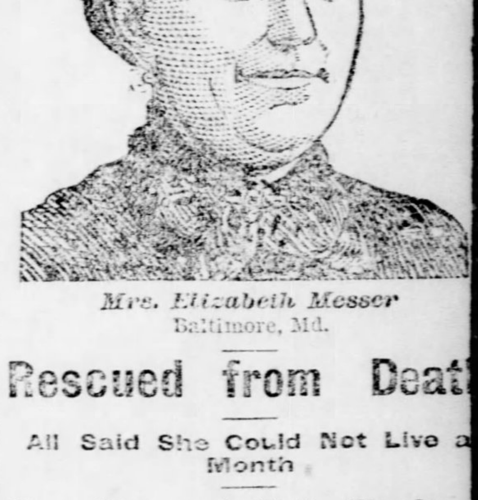
Her Question.

Clothier and Furnisher.

Briggs—I called on Miss Birdsey the other day in my new suit, and when I kissed her she was quite indignant, until I told her it was always the custom to christen a new suit in that way.

Griggs—Then what did she say?

Briggs—She wanted to know if that was the only new suit I had.



Mrs. Elizabeth Messer
Baltimore, Md.

Rescued from Deat[h]

All Said She Could Not Live a Month

Now Alive and Well—Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I must praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is a wonderful medicine. I suffered 10 years wi[th]

Neuralgia and Dyspepsia

and **fainting spells.** Sometimes I wou[ld] be almost stiff with cold perspiration. I spe[nt] a great deal of money for medical attendan[ce] but I did not get any benefit until my daught[er] told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I beg[an] to take it. I weighed less than 100 lbs. and

A Picture of Misery

Every one who saw me thought I could n[ot] live another month. But I began to impro[ve] at once after beginning with Hood's Sarsap[a]rilla, and have gradually gained until I am n[ow] **perfectly cured.** I eat well, sleep well, a[nd] am **in perfect health.** I owe all to

Hood's Sarsaparill[a]

Instead of being dead now, I am alive a[nd] **weigh 142 lbs."** MRS. ELIZABETH MESS[ER], 19 East Barney Street, Baltimore, Md.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, p[er]fectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

AN AWFUL MINE DISASTER.

Twenty-Four Miners Were Instantly Killed.

DEATH EVIDENTLY INSTANTANEOUS.

A Coal Dust Explosion Does the Terrible Work.

HEARTRENDING SCENES AT THE PIT MOUTH

COMO, COL., Jan. 11.—Yesterday afternoon at King, four miles from here, where the Union Pacific railroad owns and operates large coal mines, employing 200 men, a terrific explosion occurred in one of the mine chambers, killing at least 24 miners. The bodies were not recovered until after midnight, and on account of their blackened condition only 11 were recognizable.

Half a dozen other miners are missing, and may be in the ruins. The following is the complete list of the killed, so far as known:

John Toll, fire boss; Robert Blythe, fire boss; Francisco Pomeralla, Peter Ross, Chas. Derroe, Angelo Julian, Angelo Dominico, Andrew Anderson, Lewis Meliante, Por Nordini, Celestia Corisilli, Joseph Donna, Angelo Marino, Mike Richi, Antone Antonelli, Donilla Francia, Joe James, Stephen Corti, Antone Jackibini, Chas. Anterilli, Antone Prelie, Mike Antonelli, Tom Ross, Joseph Schiocca. The sole survivor among the men in the fatal chamber was James Carmossoni.

The accident was caused by a premature shot. It blew out the tamping and igniting with the dust caused what miners call a "dust explosion." The accident occurred in a part of the mine in which 25 men were working. The one of these who escaped was working by himself at the time at the far end of the slope and was saved by his fortunate position. He says the explosion was terrific. He was thrown prostrate, but was unhurt and made no delay in running out of the tunnel to the surface, many times stumbling as he ran over the fallen bodies of miners. His escape seems a miracle. The explosion was heard in all parts of the mine, and the miners, numbering over 100, hurried to the surface.

The news of the accident spread like a flash over the little town of King, and rescuing parties were at once organized. A telephone call for assistance was also sent to Como.

Danger was to be feared from the gas yet remaining in the mine, but adventurous leaders braved the way, and were heroically followed by miners and citizens. The 24 bodies were found in the chamber where the premature shot exploded, or in its immediate vicinity. Evidently the victims were killed outright by the explosion, or were knocked senseless by the shock and asphyxiated by the deadly gases. The dead bodies were found in all sorts of agonizing positions, in many instances lying crossed or clasped together.

The slow work of carrying the dead to the surface was then commenced. Meantime the shaft was surrounded by crowds of women and children, the relatives of the miners. The heartrending scene may be imagined when body after body was brought out and laid by the side of the others, and the work of identification commenced. There are about 300 people at King, and the heads of all families were employed in the mines.

The room in which the explosion occurred has been sealed up and will not be opened until the State inspector of mines, who left Denver this morning, arrives at the scene of the disaster.

THE MINING STRIKE.

One of the Workmen Describes the Situation on the Monongahela.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

The mine operators are trying to mislead the miners by having published all the lies they can think of in regard to the situation of the Monongahela river strike. I think they will soon run out of something to say. You would think, to hear them talk, that coal miners are not human; that they are brutes of some kind. We will show them that we are not. If we do not have as much in this world we may have in the next. There is one thing their nut-coal money will not buy, thank God! If it could, we would all die and they would live. Then they could run the coal mines to suit themselves.

In regard to the situation, the operators say we are weakening. I don't see where they find room to say so. I am a miner, living about the center of the trouble, and almost every day I know what is going on along the river. I do not believe there are any men working. If there are any they are very scarce. They say they will starve us into the reduction. But, gentlemen and fellow miners, if you are all of my mind they will never starve us into the reduction, and I am as poor as any one can be. One of the operators said we would be working in about two weeks; that we were weakening and breaking away in the fourth pool. I know that to be untrue. I have visited almost all the mines in the second and third pools and found no men working except about 35 or 40 negroes at the Old Eagle, Brown's works.

As far as the strike is concerned, the lower pools are as quiet as though no one was living there, with the exception of two or three men at Walton & Co.'s upper works. One of these men had an interview with the superintendent in the mule stable, and ever since he has been trying to get the men to call a meeting for the purpose of going to work at the reduction. He made nothing out of it except to get himself disliked at that place. I talked with some of the men there, and they said they thought he had been paid for his work. They were not sure on that point. He will be sent to Old Eagle. A committee was appointed to investigate the situation of these men, and found they were not in need. One of them has worked all summer and fall at Hackett's mines on the railroad.

One thing I want to ask of my fellow miners is to be men and to act like men. Let us show the operators that they cannot blindfold us in this strike as they have done in others. A MINER.

Jan. 10, 1893.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company in Court.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—Suit was filed here last evening asking for a receiver for the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company. The plaintiff in the case is Edward L. Mortimer of New York city, who holds 250 shares of stock of the company. The defendants are Nicholas Monserrat et al, as directors of the company, and Aiden W. Dunning, as secretary, treasurer, auditor and registrar of stock. The petition sets forth that shortly after the organization of the company a number of Amsterdam bankers organized a trust and secured a majority of the certificates of stock, to be deposited with a corporation formed for that purpose.

It is alleged the Amsterdam people used this means to place persons in control of the railroad property who would manage it in their interests, and it is claimed this combination was effected to evade the laws of liability in regard to stock in Ohio and to control the elections and management of the property. It is also alleged that false reports of the earnings and finances have been issued and that certain bonds for equipment have been appropriated. The Amsterdam trust is said to hold $3,000,000 of the $4,000,000 of stock of the company. President Monserrat denies the allegations of the petition for a receiver so far as the same reflects upon the management, and says he considers it a stock jobbing movement.

MINING SCHOOLS.

The Legislature to Be Asked to Establish Two Such Institutions.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—There are colleges in which the science of farming is taught, others in which the art of medicine is inculcated, others in which civil engineering, the building of railroads, etc., is made a study, while in still others where architecture in all its varied lines of pursuit is made a special object in acquirement. All of these special and particular studies are patronized in helpful appropriations by the State government, and properly so, for the higher the skill can be made in efficiency in conducting such practical matters, the larger the benefits to be derived therefrom by mankind. At a meeting of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor in this city this week, it was decided to urge on the legislature the establishment of two schools for the education of young men in the art of mining and mining engineering, under the special act of the State government. No proposition now before the legislature or to come before that body has or can have more merit in it than this in the advocacy of which every newspaper in Pennsylvania should lend its aid. Four-fifths of all the horrible catastrophies which occur in all collieries are due directly to ignorance in their operation, ignorance in their management and ignorance in their general direction, so that the State can very properly be held responsible for such conditions if it refuses to educate the necessary capacity to avoid all this.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

THE FIRST ROMANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

Corruption of the Newspapers Is Now Directly Charged.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Before the parliamentary commission of inquiry to-day the principal witness was Viscount de Villebois-Mareuil, Monarchist deputy for Mayenne. He said that the expenditure of the Panama Canal Company in corrupting the press was a trifle when compared with the enormous amount lost through bogus contracts. He urged the commission to call the principal contractors and examine them as to the amounts received and the working actually done. The wide discrepancy between the two items would then be revealed. The Comite de la Union du Panama, he said, had been formed expressly to influence deputies and conspicuous men in the provinces to favor the lottery loan. The commission appointed a sub-commission to inquire into the viscount's charges, and then adjourned until Saturday.

M. Baihut, minister of public works in the cabinet of M. de Freycinet in 1886, was to-day brought before M. Franqueville, examining magistrate, to consult Charles de Lesseps and Marius Fontane, imprisoned directors of the Panama Canal Company. After an examination of two hours M. Baihut was ordered to appear before M. Franqueville again before January 10. He has been accused by M. Ferdinand Martin, a banker, who says he was employed by the Panama company to influence deputies, of having received repeated payments from the company.

M. Armengaud, a civil engineer and former member of the city council, also made damaging charges against him. M. Baihut was the class-fellow of M. Armengaud at an engineering school, and his intimate friend and frequent visitor until about five years ago, when M. Baihut got Madame Armengaud to elope with him, although she was the mother of three children. M. Armengaud had to divorce her and to liquidate her fortune, which, when they married, amounted to 3,000,000 francs. A third part went by law to the husband for his life time and a third to the children. The rest went back to her. M. Armengaud had stated that M. Baihut was penniless until he got hold of Madame Armengaud's 1,000,000 francs.

M. Baihut has already replied to this statement in a letter calculated to show that he had before 1886 an independent income of 40,000 francs. The charges of M. Martin have also been denied by M. Baihut. How far the present examination concern them can be only surmised.

M. Blondin, who was arrested yesterday after having been examined by M. Franqueville, is accused of having been an intermediary between the corrupt Reinach-Arton combination and deputies. At the time he was M. Baihut's private secretary. The prevailing opinion is that M. Froquet's re-election as president of the chamber is certain.

CHRONIC AND ACUTE CATARRH.

Selection From a Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman Delivered at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

Reported for the Press.

The first stage of catarrh of the nose and head (frontal sinuses) produces discharge from the nose, sneezing, pain in the eyes and forehead, weak, sometimes watery eyes, and occasionally loss of memory. If the catarrh is principally in the throat it produces a raw feeling, making swallowing painful, and the tonsils become inflamed at the slightest touch. The mucous membrane of the throat is thickened, red, and frequently ulcerated. Hawking with difficulty stringy mucus out of the throat, gagging and spitting, are symptoms more or less constant, according to the severity of the case.

In the last stage the thickened and swollen membrane become thin and shiny and the sputa thick and of a very offensive odor. As soon as this dreadful disease reaches the larynx hoarseness and weakness of voice manifest themselves. Unless something is done to prevent, the catarrh will follow the mucous membrane into the lungs, where it will be followed by cough, night-sweats, rapid loss of flesh, and the other dread symptoms of consumption or the catarrh may pass through the œsophagus to the stomach and produce dyspepsia, with all its attendant horrors. In my extensive practice of medicine I have treated a vast number of cases of catarrh in all stages of its progress, from its first appearance as a common cold to the last stage of consumption.

Pe-ru-na is applicable to catarrh of any mucous surface of the body and in all stages. From the slightest catarrhal attack, or cold, to the most chronic and pronounced case of the hypertrophic form, Pe-ru-na is a specific. Its operation is, primarily, on the mucous surfaces, by giving to each capillary vessel its normal elasticity, thus reaching the cause. Whenever the catarrh is located where it is convenient to make local applications they undoubtedly assist Pe-ru-na in completing a cure, but this is not always the case, and Pe-ru-na can be relied on to perfect a cure without any local treatment whatever. Catarrh of the kineys, bladder, uterus, larynx, bronchial tubes, lungs and frontal sinuses, are all beyond the reach of effective local treatment, and internal treatment is the only hope. Pe-ru-na is equal to the task; it cures catarrh wherever located by removing the cause.

For a complete treatise on catarrh, coughs, colds, consumption and all diseases of winter, send for a copy of the "Illustrated Ills of Life." Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

THE largest, cheapest and best weekly paper in the United States. Only $1 per year. Don't miss one number. THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

TOO COLD TO DRILL WELLS.

Jack Frost's Effective Work in the Oil Fields.

M'DONALD'S OUTPUT DID NOT CHANGE.

Producers Finished in an Indiana Section.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTED PIPE LINE WORK

The cold snap of the past few days has affected a general suspension of drilling in all the oil fields. Almost every oil firm operating in the McDonald field has stopped work and will keep wells shut down until the weather moderates. Sistersville and the northeast McCurdy sections are also idle, and the operators of both fields have decided to wait until warmer days are assured before renewing activity. Some of the wells at which work has ceased are in the sand, and several were nearing important depths when Jack Frost got in his work.

McDonald production did not change yesterday from Tuesday's low output of 17,500 barrels. The field had no gauge list well. The stock was placed at 42,500 barrels.

The Devonian Oil Company stopped drilling at McDonald No. 5 yesterday afternoon. The well is just above the fifth. Elliott No. 10, which the Devonian is also putting down, is due in the fifth today.

The Peoples Gas Company's Dixon No. 160 was in the top of the Gordon yesterday morning, and was shut down at that depth. The Woodland has a light show of oil in the Hundred-foot at Scott No. 2. The same company's Berry No. 2 is 1,700 feet deep.

The Forest Oil Company's Aiken No. 5 is in the fourth sand, and showing for a light well from that level.

The Kanawha Oil Company's Audolph No. 9 and Colvin No. 3 in the Sistersville field are due the last of the week.

Sistersville production yesterday was 14,644 barrels.

A MONTH'S WORK.

Pipe Line Business For Month of December.

The following summary of statements elating to the business of the various pipe lines for the month of December has been issued:

National Transit—Total liabilities, 11,908,341 barrels; gross stocks, 13,462,723 barrels; sediment and surplus, 1,554,381 barrels; runs, 784,215 barrels; other receipts, 682,789 barrels; regular deliveries, 562,303 barrels; other deliveries, 1,027,632 barrels. Southwest Pennsylvania—Total liabilities, 1,755,863 barrels; gross stocks, 1,942,544 barrels; sediment and surplus, 186,680 barrels; runs, 575,725 barrels; other receipts, 50,602 barrels; regular deliveries, 1,231 barrels; other deliveries, 593,323 barrels. Eureka—Total liabilities, 594,328 barrels; gross stocks, 701,214 barrels; sediment and surplus, 106,886 barrels; runs, 508,183 barrels; other receipts, 218,056 barrels; regular deliveries, 46,807 barrels; other deliveries, 582,538 barrels. Buckeye—Macksburg—Total liabilities, 422,241 barrels; gross stocks, 438,648 barrels; sediment and surplus, 16,507 barrels; runs, 196,851 barrels; other receipts, 2,139 barrels; regular deliveries, 6,442 barrels; other deliveries, 204,715 barrels. Lima, 18,604,422 barrels; gross stocks, 20,113,518 barrels; sediment and surplus, 1,509,075; barrels; runs, 1,244,712 barrels; other receipts, 13,000 barrels; regular deliveries, 1,340,734 barrels. Southern Line—Total liabilities, 209,192 barrels; gross stock, 227,319 barrels; sediment and surplus, 18,927 barrels; regular deliveries, 1,187,425 barrels. New York Transit—Total liabilities, 548,782 barrels; gross stocks, 758,505 barrels; sediment and surplus, 173,722 barrels; regular deliveries, 1,187,425 barrels.

LIGHT INDIANA WELLS.

A Few Producers Completed in That State During This Week.

Owing to the bad weather work in the Indiana field has not been as brisk as it would have been with good weather. The lack of work is especially noticeable in the districts that have no pikes. One or two dry wells have been found in the Pennville pool, but this field continues a profitable one to those interested there. Work is still going on in the new field that is being opened east of Geneva, but we have been unable to learn any particulars. The Manhattan Oil Company completed and shot their No. 2 on the Wm. Stott farm, section 24, Jackson township, Wells county. Production first 24 hours was was about 25 barrels. The same company's No. 1 on the Hunt farm, near Pennville, is drilling in the sand, and at 30 feet has some showing for gas but no oil. The Ohio Company completed their No. 8 on the Graves farm, near Pennville. The production for the first 24 hours was 200 barrels.

SOLD TO THE STANDARD.

A. J. Montgomery Transfers Valuable Oil and Gas Interests.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 11.—A. J. Montgomery, the most formidable opponent the Standard Oil Company has had in West Virginia, has sold out all his interests in the oil business, including wells and machinery and a half interest in the Flaggy Meadow Gas Company. The purchaser is the South Penn Oil Company, which is a virtual gobbling up of another "independent" by the Standard, as the South Penn Company is only the West Virginia name of the great monopoly. The purchase gives the Standard unrestricted control of the territory, which will now be quickly developed, as the Standard needs the output. Colonel Montgomery was the pioneer on the Mannington field, and drilled the first well in that district in 1889. The price is stated to have been $1,000,000.

What the Pipe Lines Did.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 19,965 barrels; shipments, 2,557 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 9,832 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 5,092 barrels; total, 14,924 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 5,218 barrels; shipments, 93,624 barrels. Lima—Runs, 35,645 barrels; shipments, 45,474 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 15,337 barrels; shipments, 1,868 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 10,170 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 27,605 barrels.

The runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 6,266 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 6,266 barrels; deliveries, 10,479 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 3,440 barrels; total, 34,348 barrels; average, 3,434 barrels; shipments, none; total, 83,734 barrels; average, 8,373 barrels.

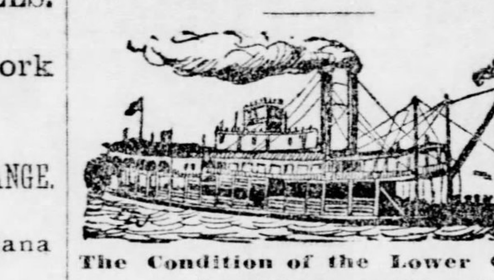
The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 54c; highest, 54¼c; lowest, 53⅞c; closing, 53⅞c. Sales, 20,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Jan 11.—The market for pipe line certificates was dull; opened at 54c; highest, 54c; lowest, 54c; closed at 54c bid. Sales, 5,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, Jan. 11.—National transit certificates opened at 54¼c; highest, 54¼c; lowest, 53⅞c; closed at 53⅞c; sales, 30,000 barrels; clearances, 54,000 barrels; shipments, 105,480 barrels; runs, 70,461 barrels.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.



The Condition of the Lower Ohio Stages of Water and Local River News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—There was considerable apprehension regarding the river to-day on account of the gorge immediately above the city. The river was rising steadily all day from a new gorge that has formed below the city, and it was thought by many the gorge above would move to-day. It was reported several times that the gorge had broken, but up to a late hour to-night it is still intact. Last night was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going to 4° below zero and to-day vast fields of new made ice were formed. Further losses are reported every day from crafts being caught on shore with ice under them, and harbor boats are nearly all disabled more or less from working in the ice the past few days, but kept busy day and night. The coal elevators that can run at all are also working day and night to get out of the river the small supply of coal last Sunday's disaster left. By a most daring piece of work by a marine diver patching the great holes made by the ice, the sunken steamer Mary Houston was raised to-day. It was a wonderful achievement, and it will save many thousands of dollars, besides getting her out of the way and enabling its owners to place her in her regular trade after some comparatively slight repairs. The work of raising the other sunken steamer, George Matheson, is progressing slowly on account of cold weather, which, however, is moderating again.

From the Rivers.

THE stage of the river at Davis island is 4.1 feet.

THE Monongahela is now closed all the way up.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. AILES is back from Cincinnati.

THE steamer Lexington is at work in the Big Sandy.

THE supply of coal at Mississippi points is reported abundant.

HEAVY gorges are reported from Diamond and Hurricane islands.

THE Mink No. 2 was moving coal flats in the Allegheny yesterday.

THERE are only 30 inches of water at St. Louis and the river frozen over.

THE John A. Woods and tow of empties will leave New Orleans in a few days.

STEAMBOAT companies are paying 30 cents per bushel for coal at Cincinnati.

THE steamers N. P. Schenck and Ohio have gone into ice quarters at Paducah.

THE big steamer Guiding Star will lay up at Cairo and stay there until the ice runs out.

THE Cincinnati towboat Comet worked hard to save the coal stock in the gorge at that place.

PITTSBURGH rivermen are getting blue over the promises of an early resumption of navigation.

THE Santa Lucia, or as she was known here, the Nellie Hudson, reached Tampico, Fla., last Saturday.

MISS MARY BROWN of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line wharfboat is away on a visit at Bedford.

W. H. WILSON of the well-known boat store firm of Wilson, Bailey & Co., is confined to his home from sickness.

THE John D. Lewis went into Licking river to get out of the ice. She has a hole in her side as a result of the ice disaster at Cincinnati.

SOME big shipments of Pittsburgh glassware were on the Mary Houston when she met with her mishap at Cincinnati. It was all recovered.

OF the 14 loaded barges which were carried away from Bucks Landing, near Cincinnati, 12 have sunk and the remaining will likely meet the same fate.

CAPTAIN J. M. CHENOWETH, who was found dead in bed at Birmingham, Ala., last Sunday, was an old time Ohio and Mississippi boatman, and commanded during his life on the rivers some famous steamers.

THE reports of Inspectors Thomas and Riggle will show that 1,200,000 passengers have been carried by steamboats in the Evansville district during the year. It also shows that only two fatal accidents have occurred in the districts over which they preside.

CAPTAIN BEN. COURSIN, the veteran riverman, Tuesday celebrated his 85th birthday at his home in Reynoldton, opposite McKeesport. A few of his oldest comrades were present to celebrate the event with the aged steamboatman and relate tales of river adventure.

Stages of Water.

The river marks at points on the Allegheny and Monongahela yesterday showed the following stages of water: Brownsville, 4 feet 9, stationary, clear; Rice's Landing, 5 feet 2, stationary, clear; Lock No. 4, 7 feet 2, stationary, clear; Parker, 1 foot 10, stationary, clear; Oil City, river frozen, clear.

OTHER RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ice and Cold Weather Still Interferes With Navigation.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

MORGANTOWN—River closed; snowing. Thermometer, 16°.

WHEELING—7 feet 11 inches, snowing.

MARIETTA—4 feet 5 inches; ice gorged at the mouth of the Little Muskingum; cold and snowing.

PARKERSBURG—Ohio closed again and Little Kanawha is solid enough for loaded wagons to cross; boats are in great danger, but nothing can be done to release them; river gorged at Proctor.

POINT PLEASANT—3 feet 3 inches and falling; snowing hard; 15° below zero last night; boats in harbor: Mt. Clare, J. C. Risher, Claribell, Sam Miller, Kendall, Chas. Stone and wharfboat.

IRONTON—7 feet and falling; lots of heavy ice; thermometer 20° below last night; weather moderating fast.

PORTSMOUTH—10 feet and rising because of heavy gorge below.

LOUISVILLE—6 feet 8 inches in the canal, 4 feet 4 inches on the falls, 11 feet 2 inches below the locks; very little ice in harbor on account of gorges reported above; Major McKenzie trying to break ice in canal. Fulton working at coal fleet; several coal barges, loaded and empty, drifted down; no damage to fleets here yet; only danger now is thought to be in sudden rise; gorges holding between here and Evansville.

MADISON — Ice running heavily; no damage yet; over 20 barges, loaded and empty, drifted helplessly past.

I Will Never!

Allow myself to suffer again what I have suffered for the last year. That vile disease, dyspepsia, gave me no comfort. I could not eat nor enjoy anything. The doctors amounted to nothing; nothing seemed to relieve me until I used a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. Four bottles made me well.—*Joseph Batchelder, Master of Schooner C. A. Baker.*

THAT TERRIBLE COLD WAVE.

Almost Incredible Reports of the Mercury.

IT WAS BELOW ZERO EVERYWHERE.

One Woman Frozen to Death in New York State.

A PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN WAS SNOWBOUND

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Flushing bay is frozen over out to the East river for the first time in many years. A number of schooners are fast in floes up the sound. The following reports were received from the State: At Raquette lake the temperature was 25° below zero, with a cloudless sky; Watertown 16° below, and in some places in the country 2° lower; in the Catskills 20° below is reported; at Lyon Mountain, Clinton county, 32° below; at Kingston 10° below, and a woman frozen to death a short distance from her home while going for a pail of water; in the Mohawk valley at 7 o'clock this morning 14° below in Amsterdam, and 12° below up the valley. At 6 o'clock this evening it registered at zero.

It was the coldest day in Central New Jersey for years, the thermometer falling to zero. The Delaware river is frozen solid between Lambertville, N. J., and Newhope, and teams and pedestrians are passing on the ice.

Pennsylvania reports continued cold weather. The passenger train on the Downington & Lancaster railroad, which left New Holland at 5:20 yesterday afternoon, ran into a snow drift 5 feet deep and 100 feet long, just east of that place, and had to be dug out. The place is only 14 miles from Lancaster, but the train did not arrive until after 2 o'clock this morning. The passengers suffered severely from the cold. At Philadelphia as far as they can see up and down the river front the river is packed with ice. Center county reports 9° below at Bellefonte and 14° below at Spring Hill. In Fayette county it was 10° below, and at the Jumonville soldiers' orphan school it reached 15° below.

In Ohio it was very cold, Cincinnati reporting 2° below at midnight and 3° above at 7 o'clock this morning. At Youngstown the mercury fell to 12° below and the first train from Painesville on the Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport railroad since last Saturday night got in to-night, traffic having been stopped all along the line by immense snow blockades.

At Middlesborough, Ky., the thermometer registered 12° below zero at 11:30 last night. This is the coldest weather ever known in Eastern Kentucky.

The following temperatures are reported from New England: Norwich, Vt., 24° below; Portsmouth, N. H., 15° below; Portland, Me., zero was reached, while Bangor has it 4° below; Pittsfield, Mass., reports 13° below; the thermometer in Boston is 1° below; at Hyannis, Mass., the thermometer is at zero, the harbor is frozen solid, and the sound is full of ice.

At Winston, N. C., the thermometer registered zero to-day, the coldest for 15 years.

STUCK IN THE SNOW.

Cold Plight of a Passenger Train Near Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Jan. 11.—The worst storm in many years has been raging for about 20 hours past on the mountains near Ebensburg. Last night the passengers on the Ebensburg branch train, which was drifted in, were held there nearly all night in the open country, and many of them nearly perished with cold. Engineer Zahn started on the return trip from Cresson about 5 o'clock, confident that he could take his train through. But at Kaylor's, where the Hastings road branches off, a half-frozen switchman turned the wrong switch, and the train took the wrong track. In the meantime the snow began to pile on the track so that the engine could not be pushed through, and in an hour from the time the engine was stalled the drifts had covered the engine and smothered the drafts so that the fires went out and the machine was helpless. The engineer, who was frozen, was taken to a coach and given the best treatment possible under the circumstances. The storm raged all night, and with the thermometer at that point 12° below zero, it was a trying time for all. To-day the engineer was removed to the nearest farm house, and to-night he is reported to be in a dangerous condition. The train had to be abandoned, and the passengers managed to reach the main line during the day.

DR. M'GLYNN'S PARDON.

Dr. Burtsell Tells How It Was Brought About.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Burtsell gave out this afternoon the following statement in regard to the Satolli-McGlynn incident:

"It seems to me to be due on my part to Mgr. Satolli to say a few words in reference to the way in which he became connected with the case of Rev. Dr. McGlynn. In 1888 he came as the representative of Pope Leo XIII. to the formal organization of the Catholic university at Washington. On his return to Rome he stayed some days at Archbishop Corrigan's residence, whence, with the archbishop's knowledge and consent, he telegraphed to Cooper institute asking Dr. McGlynn to favor him with a meeting. Dr. McGlynn was absent on a lecture tour, but when he received the telegram he sent it to me from Vermont, asking me to call upon Mgr. Satolli in his name, to express his regrets at not being able to see him in person and to say that he would give immediate attention to whatever the monsignor might say to me.

"When I received the letter Mgr. Satolli had left for Europe, and I immediately wrote to him explaining these circumstances. At that time I did not know whether Mgr. Satolli had any power to act in the case.

"On his arrival here last autumn as ablegate of Pope Leo XIII., and specifically on his coming to New York for the conference of the archbishops on November 16, I called upon him, reminding him of his former telegram and my letter. He remembered both, and immediately stated that he had been commissioned to inquire into the matter. When I had brought before him some important facts, he said he would ask the holy see to grant him all the power necessary to settle the case. Meanwhile all the necessary statements and documents were brought to him for his consideration.

"The public has been informed of the happy solution. It surprises me that any one should expect to ascertain the full details of the settlement of the case till Mgr. Satolli's report should have reached the holy father, in whose name he acted. Any news given here would have been likely to be cabled to Rome, and the respect due to the supreme pontiff could not have been properly maintained."

THE POPE'S POLICY.

Many Cardinals Are Alleged to Be Strongly Against It.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says: "Events in France have greatly increased clerical discontent with the pope's policy, and the complaints are hardly confined to respectful limits. Among the superior hierarchy only Rampolla and Ferrata are faithful to the pope. Letters from France represent the utter failure of the attempt to induce the royalists to accept the republic, and now success is impossible in view of the better monarchist prospects."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Prince Victor Napoleon has failed in his efforts to win the pope's approval of his pretentions to the French throne.

NEW YEAR BUSINESS.

IT IS VERY FAIR IN THE VARIOUS LINES OF TRADE.

Limited Professional Stock Speculative Activity Exhibited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of trade says: The business of the New Year opens well and traders are looking forward to a year of large transactions. But in financial circles the year opens with a feeling of uncertainty, owing to the revival of gold exports, which will be about $2,000,000 for the current week and to the doubts about the action of congress. At Boston the jobbing trade in dry goods is more active, and the woolen mills are full of orders. Trade in shoes is steady. Business in leather and in wool is more active. At Philadelphia iron is weak and the wool trade is quiet. At Pittsburgh iron is more dull and weaker, but glass is moderately strong and general trade dull. At Cincinnati the advance in spirits is maintained, and the tobacco trade is healthy. Business is remarkably good at Cleveland. At Detroit business begins well. At Indianapolis money is close and inactive, and pork packing for the past year has only been 60 per cent of the average. Trade at Chicago is fair in volume, with active speculation in products and stocks, and money in strong demand at 6 per cent. Trade at Milwaukee is satisfactory, with money in good demand, as at St. Paul, though trade is quiet and collections slow there and at Minneapolis. Business at St. Louis is strong. At Kansas City the jobbing trade is good, receipts of live stock fair, and of grain light. At Southern points business is generally quiet. At New Orleans business is fair, with the supply of money ample, cotton steady and sugar in good demand.

The government crop report started a little stronger buying, but wheat soon reacted to 77¾c, a decline of nearly ½c for the week, western receipts in three days being over 2,000,000 bushels. In spite of as large receipts, corn gained over ½c for the week, while pork rose $1 and lard 30c, and hogs 50c per 100 lb. Coffee is unchanged and oil ½c stronger, but cotton showed no change with sales of 590,000 bales.

Deliveries of rails for the past year were but 1,390,000 tons. Markets are irregular and weak, though in structural and sheet iron large business is in prospect. Shipments of boots and shoes for 1892 were 3,709,564 cases against 3,314,343 last year and 3,533,339 in 1890. The most prosperous year ever known in textile manufactures leaves the full production of most of the mills sold for months ahead, and the new year opens with great strength in woolens and cottons. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 346, as compared with a total of 435 for the corresponding week of last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Limited Professional Speculative Activity Exhibited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says: The beginning of the new year finds the speculative market unchanged in respect to the limited and professional activity which it exhibits. The demand for bonds has alone corresponded in any degree with the anticipations of reinvestment of January collections. A slight disposition to purchase the better class of dividend-paying shares has shown itself, but the movement has taken no shape which could encourage improving tendencies in purely speculative values. The renewed ease of the money market, the absence of any approach to a flurry in interest rates on the half yearly shifting of loans and disbursements that have been completed, and the partial insensibility of the street to the prospect of further gold shipments, are convincing proofs of the narrow condition of speculation and the absence of any public interest whatever. Special causes have determined the movement of a few active specialties, Manhattan, Sugar and Union Pacific being the most notable of the few bull features, while apart from the effects of bearish manipulation in some of the industrials, such as Chicago Gas and Distillers, the action of Reading stock and junior securities has been the great object of attention. The announcement made on Thursday that as much as $2,000,000 gold would be shipped to France to-day was not anticipated, the exchange market ruling so low that the transactions in question could only be made in conjunction with the derangement of exchange between Paris and London. At the same time it would seem that the apprehensions the market has entertained of such an outflow had partly discounted the effect, and the market was relatively steady in the face of the announcement. Foreign participation continues to be restricted to the narrowest limits.

The banner year for bank clearings has just closed. The aggregate for 61 cities was $62,681,348,379, an increase of 9.1 per cent on 1891. Only 12 cities show a decrease from last year, most of these being in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast. New York clearings aggregated $36,662,469,201, 59.6 per cent of the total, a gain of 8.6 per cent on 1891, but a decrease of 2.1 from 1890. Chicago now holds second place in the volume of bank clearings.

PAID TO GET MARRIED.

Wind-Up of the Mutual Endowment Association of Altoona.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Jan. 11.—A distribution of the assets of the Mutual Endowment Association of Altoona, the institution now being in the hands of Congressman J. D. Hicks, as receiver, was decreed in the Blair county courts today. This concern was one of a decidedly unique character, the alleged object of its existence being to furnish each one of its members with $500 cash on the occasion of their marriage, with which to purchase a home, or start in business. For the reason that only unmarried persons were eligible to membership, the losses have fallen where they are apt to be less severely felt than if the plan was to get the money of people with others dependent upon them.

The work of the receiver has developed some exceedingly funny features. Ten members who made claims under the provision that they married after becoming members were unable to prove that fact to the satisfaction of the riceiver, and their claims were disallowed. Fifteen other members had some difficulty in proving their conditions as husbands and wives, but they succeeded to the satisfaction of the court. It was found that the members of this association reside chiefly in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the southern tier of counties. The report of the receiver shows that each member will receive 4 per cent of their claims.

WANT A LIVE MAN.

What the Toronto News Says of the Need of Canadians.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 11.—The *Evening News*, a Conservative paper, says: "Instead of trying to knife Dalton McCarthy, the *Empire* might know that when a man of his unquestioned ability begins to doubt the wisdom of the policy which he has hitherto supported, and has with him a number of independent and thoroughly able Conservatives, the policy thus doubted has reached the limit of its usefulness and ought to be modified, and will be modified.

"Newspapers and politicians may try to keep the Conservative party together by draping the Union Jack over the tomb of Sir John A. Macdonald and calling upon the people to fall down and worship, but that kind of thing will not work to all eternity. A live man is better than a dead hero any day, and this country wants a live man who knows a live issue when he sees it. If the Conservative party is always going to follow the voice from the tomb, to the tomb they will go, for the people will certainly bury them."

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'TWILL BE A COLD SNAP.

One of the Severest Spells of the Winter Coming.

AND FOSTER HIMSELF HAS SAID IT.

The St. Joe Weather Man Finds Another Humbug.

DRIFT NOT CAUSED BY GLACIER ICE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 7.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from January 7 to 11. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 12th, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 13th, the great central valleys from 14th to 16th, and the Eastern States about the 17th. This will be an average winter storm, causing snow in the North and rain in the South. The cold wave, preceded by snows and rains, will cross the Western mountains about the 15th, the great central valleys about the 17th and the Eastern States about the 19th. This will be one of the most severe cold snaps of the winter.

Geological Evidences.

Everywhere it is taught that the drift was caused by glacier ice. In our schools this idea is so universally received as correct that teacher nor pupils ever think of questioning its correctness. And yet it is a humbug without the least evidence of truth in it.

If glacier ice had produced the drift with its scratched and polished stones, Siberia, of all the countries on earth, would be noted for it drift deposits. But no drift is found in Siberia. It is the coldest inhabited country on earth, and if we follow the glacier idea, there is where the fields must have been most extensive.

Siberia is nearer to the pole than New York or Illinois, but the drift is found only in the latter. Where glacier and field ice are now most abundantly found there is found no drift.

Louis Figuier, an authority in the orthodox scientific world, says: "Two cataclysms surprised Europe at the moment of the development of an important creation." Every authority in geological evidences makes the same assertions, not only as to Europe but in reference to many other parts of the earth.

When I was producing legendary evidences and quoting from Job and Genesis to prove this statement many hesitated and some thought I was going too far when I asserted that animal life had been almost entirely swept from the earth by some great catastrophe. Some objected to the scriptural evidences, many refused to accept the strong legendary evidences, and now I want to ask those wiseacres what they will do with the vast volume of indisputable geological evidences on the same subject.

Positive evidences lie in the earth going to prove every statement I have offered as to a great catastrophe, or numerous great catastrophes, to animal life that cannot be accounted for in any other way than that great comets have repeatedly struck our earth, and strong circumstantial evidences point to our moon as the nucleus of some of these great comets.

Figuier further says of these great catastrophes: "The whole scope of animated nature, the evolution of animals, was suddenly arrested in that part of our hemisphere over which these gigantic convulsions spread, followed by the brief but sudden submersion of the entire continent. Organic life had scarcely recovered from the first violent shock when a second and perhaps more severe blow assailed it. The northern and central parts of Europe, the vast countries which extend from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and the Danube, were visited by a period of sudden and severe cold; the temperature of the polar regions seized them. The plains of Europe, then ornamented by a luxurious vegetation, developed by a burning climate, the boundless pastures on which the herds of great elephants, the active horse, the robust hippopotamus and great carnivorous animals grazed and roamed, became covered with a mantle of ice and snow."

Mr. Ch. Martius, another great scientific authority, says: "The most violent convulsions of the solid and liquid elements appear to have been themselves only the efforts due to a cause much more powerful than the mere expansion of the earth and it is necessary to recur, in order to explain them, to some new and bolder hypothesis than has yet been hazarded. Some philosophers have belief in an astronomical revolution which may have overtaken our globe and modified its position in relation to the sun. They admit that the poles have not always been as they now are, and that some terrible shock misplaced them, changing at the same time the inclination of the axis of the earth."

The above is printed evidence that the great cataclysm was caused by a great force that came from without and not from within the earth. What else could it have been but a comet?

Figuier further says: "We cannot doubt, after such testimony, of the existence in the frozen north of the almost entire remains of the mammoth. The animals seem to have perished suddenly, enveloped in ice at the moment of their death and their bodies have been preserved from decomposition by the continual action of the cold."

Cuvier, another great authority, discussing the same subject, says: "If they had not been frozen as soon as killed putrification would have decomposed them, and on the other hand, this eternal frost could not have previously prevailed in the place where they died, for they could not have lived in such a temperature. It was therefore, at the same instant when these animals perished that the country they inhabited was rendered glacial. These events must have been sudden, instantaneous and without gradation."

Those who have been trying to ridicule the position I have taken on these questions may now try their efforts on the great scientists. W. T. FOSTER.

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more, proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the peculiar combination, proportion and process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequaled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

HE SWALLOWED A CHAIN.

It Caused the Death of the Big Elephant Zip.

BARABOO, WIS., Jan. 11.—An autopsy remarkable in itself and with surprising results, was held to-day on the body of the mammoth elephant "Zip," that died a few nights ago in winter quarters here. Prof. Donaldson of the Chicago university and Prof. Akely of Milwaukee performed the autopsy, the purpose of which was to ascertain the cause of the animal's death. Although of the most tractable disposition, "Zip" three days preceding his demise had been in a state of frenzy, scaring the kangaroo and other animals at the quarters into spasms. Another peculiarity of the huge brute was a sudden loss of appetite. Elephants are proverbially long-lived, and the opportunity for a scientist to dissect one comes so seldom that Messrs. Donaldson and Akely eagerly accepted this chance. The autopsy was performed in one end of the quarters, specially curtained off to prevent the other elephants from seeing what was going on.

A sharp knife was first drawn through the tough skin, under the stomach, the entire length of the animal, and then the side was deftly removed. An incision was then made in the stomach, and Prof. Donaldson, who was wielding the scalpel, uttered an exclamation of surprise. "There certainly can't be a bone in the elephant's stomach," he said, "and yet the knife strikes something apparently as hard as iron."

The next moment the cause of the professor's astonishment was plain. As the ligaments parted the spectators crowding around could see links of a big chain. There was no longer any doubt as to what had caused the big elephant's death. Profs. Donaldson and Akely both declared it was a marvel that the animal had lived so long with so large a foreign substance in the stomach. The action of the elephant in swallowing the chain was also considered remarkable. It was four feet long, and weighed over 90 pounds. "Zip" tipped the scales at eight tons, and stood nearly 12 feet high.

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of THE WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, date of 1892. As these coins are already becoming scarce, and sell for a premium already, they will be very valuable as mementoes of the great Exposition and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered as premiums for THE WEEKLY POST. For every club of ten NEW subscribers, at 90 cents each, the getter up of the club will receive one of these coins.

We want 20,000 new readers for THE WEEKLY POST in 1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's Fair Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the run for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the date of 1892. In Pittsburgh yesterday some sold at $2 apiece, a premium of $1 on the price fixed In New York it is reported the same price is being offered, and in Chicago they are selling at from $1.25 to $1.50. There were but about $850,000 of these pieces coined with the date 1892, the remainder to bear the date of the present year, hence the scramble for them among curiosity seekers.

TO SUNNY ITALY—Fast ex... ers to Mediterranean po... most pleasant route to the ... and Italy. For list of sa... ply to Max Schambe... steamship agents, 527 ... burgh, Pa. Establis...

A RELIGIOUS WAR.

Sensational Report of Charges Against Archbishop Corrigan.

HE IS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY.

The Accusations Are Credited to Archbishop Ireland.

AN EXPLOSION LONG EXPECTED.

New York's Prelate Said to Have Been Working to Undermine Satolli.

IRELAND WILL SAY NOTHING.

Denunciation of Corrigan by a Catholic Editor.

INQUIRY ORDERED FROM THE VATICAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The *Post* of this city says: "Formal charges of the gravest character have been preferred against Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, by a brother prelate. His grace of New York is accused by the Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, of having engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to weaken or undo the effect of the pope's decision in respect of church matters in America, and of having had recourse to methods unbecoming a bishop, designed to discredit and disgrace Archbishop Ireland and Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate to America.

"These charges, duly formulated, are now on their way to Rome, where they will be presented to the highest tribunal in the Roman Catholic church. That tribunal has power to pass upon the accusations and to fix the punishment of the accused, if they be sustained. The whole world will eagerly await the decision, for both prelates, the accuser and the accused, have long filled the most conspicuous positions in the American hierarchy.

A MOMENTOUS CONTEST.

"Their differences of opinion have been matters of public rumor for years. Each has very generally been considered as an object of the pope's favorable regard in respect to the new American cardinalate which it is said will be conferred at the approaching jubilee. If Archbishop Corrigan be found guilty as charged, his fate, as well as the future of the great province of New York, over which he has so long presided, will become the object of eager surmise. Should the charges fail, the consequences can scarcely be less serious to Archbishop Ireland. Nor will the consequences in either case be limited to the provinces of New York and St. Paul.

"The differences between Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan are of long standing. They date back to the time when the prelate of St. Paul took an active part with Cardinal Gibbons in antagonizing Archbishop Corrigan's representations to the Vatican on the question of excommunicating the Knights of Labor.

AN OPEN BREACH.

"This was about five years ago, and since that time Archbishop Corrigan has scarcely made a pretense of perfect accord with either Cardinal Gibbons or Archbishop Ireland. Nor have these prelates taken pains to profess unreserved friendship for his grace of New York. Latterly the difference has been accentuated by the disputes over Cahenslyism, and more especially over Archbishop Ireland's famous 'Faribault plan' of education. During this latter phase of the quarrel nearly the whole Roman Catholic church has been divided between the Corrigan camp and the Ireland camp. At least in every province and diocese there have been priests, as well as laymen, and even bishops and archbishops, who were 'Corrigan men' or 'Ireland men.' The partners of Archbishop Corrigan in the conspiracy now alleged are priests of his immediate entourage, notably Father Michael Joseph Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral, who is especially named by Archbishop Ireland as a conspirator, and possibly Father Gerardo Ferranti, Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary. It is said that other priests are implicated.

EVIDENCE AGAINST CORRIGAN

"As regards Archbishop Corrigan, there is documentary evidence which will be produced against that distinguished prelate. The character of that evidence and the manner in which it was procured are almost as interesting as the charges themselves. If they have been interpreted aright by Archbishop Corrigan's accusers, they prove the existence of a conspiracy of which the archiepiscopal residence in Madison avenue, New York, is the center, and which extended in numerous ramifications throughout America, into France and Italy, and even to the shadow of St. Peter's itself."

Continuing, the article says that upon the arrival of Mgr. Satolli it was for a time supposed that the differences between Archbishops Ireland and Corrigan had ended. The friends of Archbishop Ireland felt elated. Then came rumblings of dissent from the Corrigan faction, and anonymous letters with disagreeable insinuations regarding Mgr. Satolli were published in the daily press. The storm of indignation reached a climax when Father McGlynn was restored.

MANY ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

The daily papers in all parts of the country, and especially in New York, gave circulation to the most unreserved criticisms and innuendoes bearing with no light touch upon Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Satolli. Letters of this character were printed every day, and a careful observer might have noted in them several coincidences. Among others:

1. Letters expressing very nearly the same sentiments appeared simultaneously in widely separated cities.

2. The same spirit, an unmistakably anti-Ireland and anti-Satolli spirit, ran through all or very near all of them.

3. The letters, though for the most part written by laymen and Roman Catholics, discovered a facility in ecclesiastical matters and a freedom of expression not ordinarily possessed by the laymen or intrusted by Roman Catholics to the secular press.

Upon such evidence as this the friends of Mgr. Ireland reluctantly, but perhaps not illogically, arrived at the conclusion that the archbishop of St. Paul and Mgr. Satolli, the papal ablegate, were the tar[illegible] a secret, skillful and far-reaching [illegible] within their own church. [illegible] learned, so the article says, [illegible] Corrigan was sending [illegible] to be published in the [illegible]ticising Archbishop Ireland and his views. The letters were dated Philadelphia.

A PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To illustrate the spirit of the paper which Archbishop Corrigan sent to a Roman Catholic layman of Chicago to have printed anonymously in a Chicago paper, the following is quoted:

"I say decidedly," a Philadelphia ecclesiastic is represented as saying, "that the English Catholics may have been driven to accept a treacherous anti-Catholic unrepublican system, and the whole European continent may have been forced to accept a like system, including Prussia and Italy, but American Catholics will accept no such system, and Archbishop Ireland cannot force it upon us. Mgr. Satolli, when he has been here 50 years and knows the country, will tell Archbishop Ireland then what I tell you now."

"It will suffice to say," the *Post* continues, "that Archbishop Corrigan's 'Philadelphia article'" was speedily found to be a magnet attracting to itself a considerable mass of other documentary and verbal evidence bearing upon the same case in very much the same way.

MUCH MORE CORRESPONDENCE.

"The laymen whom the archbishop of New York had honored with his confidence proved not to be the only Roman Catholic citizen of Chicago whom it had been deemed desirable to enlist in the anti-Ireland propaganda. Representatives of this journal found very little trouble in gaining the confidence of several persons, who, in two or three weeks past, have received more or less direct proofs of Archbishop Corrigan's trust in his own persuasiveness and their antipathy to the school of Catholic thought and practice which is supposed to be represented by Archbishop Ireland and Mgr. Satolli, the pope's ablegate. These letters cannot be quoted here, because they were not sent out with a request for anonymous publication, nor do they bear the signature of Archbishop Corrigan; but they are signed by a priest, no other, in fact, than Father M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York. They are not identical in form, but they do not differ in sentiment. They are appeals to the various persons addressed to use such influence as they have to secure the publication in the press (both secular and religious) of articles protesting against the 'unfortunate influence obtained by Archbishop Ireland at Rome,' and against Mgr. Satolli's 'interference in American Catholic affairs,' which is described as 'offensive and annoying.'

SEEKING SATOLLI'S RECALL.

"The purpose conveyed in all these letters is thus expressed in one of them:

"'The battle cry of "no force bill: no negro domination," won the late election. We must have such a cry in order to warn the pope and force him to recall Mgr. Satolli.'

"At length the friends of the archbishop of St. Paul became convinced that Archbishop Corrigan is the center of a propaganda whose purpose it is to discredit Archbishop Ireland in the estimation of the Roman Catholics of America and of the Vatican, and to create such alarm at the Vatican as may result in the recall of Mgr. Satolli and the reversal of the pope's expressed policy in respect of religious education in America.

"The evidences upon which this conviction is based may be set down thus:

"1. Archbishop Corrigan's 'Philadelphia article.'

"2. The letters from priests in Archbishop Corrigan's household to various laymen supposed to have access to the secular press, appealing for help in an anti-Ireland crusade.

THE ITALIAN PAMPHLET.

"3. The publication of the anti-Ireland Italian pamphlet already referred to. This document is now know to have been written by Father Gerardo Ferranti, Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary, and translated (not written, as has been charged) by Mgr. Concilce of Jersey City.

"4. The recent publication of a similar pamphlet, ostensibly by an ecclesiastic at Grenoble, France, but whose authorship has now been traced very near to the archiepiscopal residence on Madison avenue, New York.

"5. The extraordinary activity of Miss Eades, an ancient spinster of Ultramontane views, long resident at Rome. The lady formerly served the late Cardinal Simeoni as a translator of English and American papers. She is also an agent of Archbishop Corrigan, whom she has served in various capacities. Students of her peculiar literary style claim to be able to trace her Italian hand in several 'cables' which have come from Rome with surprising opportuneness for the Corrigan side of the controversy.

"6. The surprising activity and unanimity of anonymous anti-Ireland lay correspondence to the secular press in America, and especially within the sphere of Archbishop Corrigan's immediate influence."

CONSPIRATORS DENOUNCED.

Seathing Denunciation of Corrigan by Rev. Dr. John Conway of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.—Archbishop Ireland would not talk to-day about the story that he had forwarded charges to the pope that Archbishop Corrigan and others had organized a conspiracy for the overthrow of Monsignor Satolli and himself. He had read the story but would say nothing about it. However, Rev. Dr. John Conway, editor of the *Northwestern Chronicle*, who stands nearest Archbishop Ireland of all ecclesiastics in the Northwest, had not been able to get away last night on his trip to England in the interest of the new Hill Catholic college here, and this evening he gave the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The news from Chicago regarding a conspiracy against Archbishops Satolli and Ireland has been received in St. Paul with much surprise. Many will doubtless be astonished at it. Most people will be, except the conspirators themselves and those who follow ecclesiastical questions very closely. Journalists who are directly interested in church matters knew by journalistic intuition that a conspiracy was being hatched. The people at large heard rumbling noises, but they never dreamt such a plea was concocted. The libelous pamphlet written by Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary, the effusions of Miss Eades, a garrulous old maid who is Roman correspondent of the New York *Catholic News*, the dispatches purporting to have come from Boston and other cities outside of New York, yet all having the same purpose, the plethora of annoymous letters published in the New York *Sun* and other papers, pointed clearly to the existence of a conspiracy against the representatives of the holy father. The Chicago *Post* has done great service to Christianity and the country by unearthing the arch-conspirator. Some scandal, as well as great good, will follow from the revelations of the *Post*, but the clumsy catalinism of the New York dignitary is directly responsible for the scandal, while the country will be immensely benefitted by the wholesome harmony between Catholics and non-Catholics which must now be intensified by reason of the knowledge given to the public by the Chicago newspaper. The American people see in this an additional confirmative of Pope Leo's friendship and of his admiration of American institutions. This friendship and admiration has been well set forth by the pope's representative, Mgr. Satolli. The anonymous writers of the cabalistic bureau will probably now cease. They are reasonably suspected, and no honorable newspaper will publish any more of their turbulent lucubrations. I do not see how a newspaper can continue to publish such silly letters, of which the whole country is heartily sick, without laying itself open to imputations of bribery. Nor am I not a little surprised that some few newspapers of high standing, like the New York *Sun*, should have thrown open their columns to these anonymous disturbers. The New York *Sun* is the chief offender in the way mentioned, and its unprincipled course has made it lose caste among journalists, and inded among all honorable men. There is such a thing as honorable warfare. A newspaper influenced by other considerations than those of good journalism would not torture its readers with such letters; a newspaper moved by motives of honor would at least insist upon publishing the names of the writers.

"I notice that the *Sun* of January 7 gives an extract from a letter said to have been received in New York from a high ecclesiastic in Rome and referring to Archbishop Satolli's mission. One need not be gifted with omniscience to know that the so-called Roman letter is the work of the New York bureau.

"Mgr. Satolli is here for more purposes than the settlement of ecclesiastical questions. He is the representative of Pope Leo at the Columbian exposition. As such, the most cordial courtesies were extended to him on his arrival in the United States. America was naturally grateful to the pope for his practical interest in the Columbian exposition and her gratitude was naturally deepened by the holy father's unprecedented act of sending over a Vatican exhibit. Now the United States does not mean to allow anyone to insult her guests, and this country resents the gratuitous annoyance offered by anonymous conspirators to one who is at present the recipient of her hospitality. It is not pleasant to have to speak strongly against anyone, so it is decidedly disagreeable to be plain-spoken against a few individuals who happen to be members of one's own church. If these few conspirators do not now keep quiet I see nothing left except a choice between locking them up in a lunatic asylum or suppressing them as a public nuisance.

"I have just seen the Chicago *Post*. As to the statement that Archbishop Ireland has preferred charges in Rome, there is no necessity for his doing so, because Rome's representative is here in the person of Archbishop Satolli. Moreover, he has just learned the clear evidence from the *Post* upon which charges could be based."

Further than this statement from Dr. Conway, nothing could be had to-night, but there is good reason for believing that no such charges have been formally preferred.

DR. M'GLYNN EXPLAINS.

He Speaks About His New Relations With the Church.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cooper Union was crowded to-night with people anxious to hear Dr. McGlynn's Sunday address. Before beginning his regular discourse he defined his own position with regard to the United Labor party and the Anti-Poverty Society.

"On last Sunday evening," he said, "to meet a reasonable expectation, I read a statement of the doctrines of the United Labor party platform and of the Anti-Poverty Society, my teaching of which doctrines had led to the series of events so happily terminated by the removal from me of the censure of the church. No retraction or condemnation of those doctrines was a condition precedent of the removal of the ecclesiastical censures.

"On December 23 it was officially declared by authority of the delegate of the pope, invested with special powers, sought and obtained for this express purpose, that 'Dr. McGlynn was declared free from ecclesiastical censures and restored to the exercise of his priestly functions, after having satisfied the pope's legate on all the points in his case.' The representative of the apostolic delegate further said to the agent of the press that the decision 'enables Father McGlynn to serve as priest in any parish to which he may be assigned. I have official letters of the apostolic delegate, signed by his hand and attested by his seal, declaring the removal of the ecclesiastical censures, and moreover recommending me to the bishops everywhere, that I may be permitted in their respective dioceses to celebrate mass. My representative, moreover, was informed by the apostolic delegate that he knew of several archbishops and bishops who would be pleased to have me in their dioceses. I have received an invitation from a venerable prelate to visit him and deliver a course of lectures in his cathedral. Further light is thrown on the matter by an official or semi-official statement of Bishop Keane, rector of the university, where the apostolic delegate is staying. On December 24 Bishop Keane said to an agent of the press: 'Dr. McGlynn will be allowed to judge for himself whether he will begin negotiations with Archbishop Corrigan for a parish or apply to the holy see at Rome. He is a valuable member of the clergy and will probably be given a position where his services will be most useful.'

"I am content and prefer for the present to remain as I am, saying mass every morning and fulfilling my literary and lecture engagements. As to my future, I repose with child-like confidence upon the providence of God, which, as a few think, and I with them, has, as if in answer to earnest prayers, marvelously brought about recent events. It was a kindly and gracious act of Archbishop Satolli to rebuke the raking up of the old controversy on the day of peace and good will. I am very much touched by this charity and am thankful for it; but justice requires that I should state that some of the things attributed to me in the publication referred to by Archbishop Satolli were never said by me. For instance, I never called the pope 'an old woman,' or 'an old lady,' nor did I ever call him 'poor old bag of bones.' I swear it."

THE ACCUSED PRIESTS.

Interviews With Archbishop Corrigan and Lavelle and Ferranti.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Archbishop Corrigan refused to-day to discuss the published statement that Archbishop Ireland had sent charges to Rome accusing the New York prelate of conspiring with Father Michael Joseph Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral, and others, to defeat Mgr. Satolli's mission to this country and to injure Archbishop Ireland. The archbishop said that he declined to discuss any such questions in the newspapers, and that if any charges had been preferred against him at Rome it would be time enough to consider them when he had received official notice of their existence.

Father Lavelle dictated the following statement: "With regard to the article, I have only this to say on my part at present. First, Archbishop Corrigan and the bishops, priests and people who believe with him in this controversy yield to no men in the world in point of respect and loyalty to the holy see and to its accepted representative Mgr. Satolli. Second, I said to a reporter a few evenings ago, entirely on my own responsibility, that I hoped the archbishop would not take the trouble to deny the absurd statements published from day to day regarding his action and disposition upon this subject. Were he to do so he would find little time for any other work. Besides, he would accomplish no good thereby, since every one who knows him is aware of his perfect devotion to the holy see. As an example of what I mean, take the statement of some days ago to the effect that the archbishop had treated Mgr. Satolli discourteously on the night of his arrival in this country. That night all assembled in front of the orphan asylum to inspect the electric parade, which did not reach us until after 12 o'clock. I was present with hundreds of others when Mgr. Satolli and Dr. O'Connell arrived. We saw the archbishop offer the papal delegate his own chair and then a chair alongside of himself on the platform. Mgr. Satolli declined both honors and insisted on taking a seat on the archbishop's right, one step lower down. Nothing could have been more courteous than their greeting, and yet the statement in the papers declared that Archbishop Corrigan placed the delegate at his feet.

"It is hard to see what any one would gain by denying this statement, or what time he would have to spare did he undertake to reply to everything of this kind th[illegible] appears.

"Thirdly, supposing Archbishop Corrigan had (which you must not take for granted, and I do not believe it is true) used the press for the purpose of upholding his side of the controversy, could it be possible that our friends with broad American ideas would find fault with him for doing what they themselves are reputed to be practicing every day and to have been practicing for years?"

Father Lavelle added that this statement must also suffice for Father Ferranti, Archbishop Corrigan's Italian secretary, who was accused of writing a pamphlet inimical to Archbishop Ireland.

A VATICAN INQUIRY.

Rome Will Investigate the Opposition to Mgr. Satolli.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The vatican has caused an inquiry to be made into the motives and the extent of the opposition to the Satolli decision. The pope holds absolutely to his policy that ecclesiastical affairs in the United States shall develop themselves along moderate lines and in a moderate spirit of harmony with the institutions of the United States.

From official sources your correspondent learns that all the archbishops who took part in the New York conference have affirmed the 14 scholastic proposals which Mgr. Satolli placed before them in the name of the pope.

MR. HARRITY'S WORK.

His Attention Given to the Western Senatorial Contests — He Visits Cleveland.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Chairman Harrity has been in the city for the past two days, coming over on Saturday for the purpose of attending the annual Jackson day banquet of the Business Men's Democratic Association. While here he made it an opportunity to see a good many of the gentlemen with whom he was brought into close relations during the recent campaign. He had a long interview with Mr. Cleveland at his office in the Mills building on Saturday and discussed the political situation with him.

Ever since it became apparent that there would be contests in some of the Western States as to the control of the legislatures and the election of senators Mr. Harrity has been giving special attention to the matter and was able to report progress favorably to the president-elect and other friends. All his advices indicate that the senators from Wyoming, Montana and California will certainly be Democrats, thus giving the party 44 senators, which, with the casting vote of the vice president, will enable it to organize that body when it meets in extra session on the 4th of March. Mr. Harrity has confined his attention to the matter of protecting the Democrats of those States in their rights to control their legislatures, and has given no attention to any special candidates for the senate. His advices from California are to the effect that the caucus candidate, Stephen M. White, will have no difficulty whatever is securing the votes necessary to elect him in joint convention, as several men elected as independents or Populists are already pledged to vote for Mr. White.

Mr. Harrity has thus kept himself in close relations with the party management and has been compelled, since the close of the canvass, to do an amount of work that seldom falls to the lot of a chairman of the national committee. He saw Colonel Lamont to-day and returned home late this afternoon.

Superintendent Porter of the census bureau had something to say during his visit here about his term of office and the work he has done. Among other things he said: "I shall finish up the work of the eleventh census about the last of this year and go out of office. There will be 25 volumes of 1,000 pages each. Thus far in the history of the office, during my connection with it, there has been no difficulty about getting the appropriations necessary to carry on the work without delay." According to this the superintendent evidently has no idea of resigning on the 4th of March, and no fear that the new president may want somebody else to finish up the work of the census bureau, even if its superintendent should not be made into a permanent officer.

Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, now member-elect of the house, was in the city to-day, and said that he had not quite made up his mind whether or not he would reintroduce his educational bill, and would not do so until he had an opportunity to look over the situation at the meeting of congress. He was in a somewhat sarcastic mood over the failure of the bill in the senate, concerning which he said: "I thought the people desired general education when I introduced my bill in the senate, but it seems that that body did not. About nine-tenths of the people are opposed to the best and brightest things in the world. Look at the Christian religion. About nine-tenths of the people of the world are opposed to it. This being human nature, my bill naturally met with opposition. The Republican party, though, has greatly injured itself by deserting me and defeating the bill."

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Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

GROUND IN THE ICE.

Second Movement of the Great Gorge in the Ohio at Cincinnati.

ONE STEAMER CRUSHED AND SUNK.

Great Loss Caused by the Destruction of Coal Barges.

BOATS CARRIED DOWN THE RIVER.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The shrieking of the whistles of a score or more of steamers at 2 o'clock this afternoon announced that the great ice gorge had started. The people had been momentarily expecting it for 24 hours, and within a few minutes tens of thousands of persons were gazing upon the grandest scene of destruction ever witnessed upon the river here. Fully $200,000 worth of floating property had been worked from its moorings and was being carried down the river and ground to pieces in the surging gorge. On the coal fleets and steamboats cast adrift in the merciless tides were half a hundred or more workmen who could not get ashore and were carried down the river on their frail crafts.

MILLIONS OF TONS OF ICE.

It requires a stretch of the imagination to picture 3,000,000 tons of ice moving at five miles an hour down the Ohio river. The ice in forming a gorge in the river does not lie flat. Gorges are formed of up-ended fragments of ice inclining forward and downward in the direction of the current. In this way a gorge may be be 4 to 6 feet thick. Its upper surface is craggy and jagged. Water rising in the interstices freezes. The mass thus becomes more or less solid. Its nip on the banks of the river, assisted by curving banks, holds it stationary. The current of a rising stream, especially at the present stage of the river (20 feet and rising) is a constant force tending to tear the gorge loose. Floating ice accumulating at the upper end affords another power to tear the gorge from the banks. A rising temperature, which to-day was from 29 to 32°, is a powerful auxiliary to these forces already mentioned.

All steamers on the river at the port of Cincinnati have been keeping steam up all the while waiting for the worst. All the coal fleets have been covered with men night and day. The steamers in port and exposed are: Tacoma, Boston, St. Lawrence, Iron Queen, John K. Speed, New Mary Houston, Fleetwood, City of Madison, Bonanza, Shirley, City of Vevay. All these are river packets.

THE BREAK COMES.

There are also the following towboats Eagle, Convoy, Charlie Clark, Comet, Alice Barr, Benwood and Mattheson. The towboat Hercules Carol lay in the Licking river and was not exposed. Besides these were three huge wharfboats for the Big Sandy, the Memphis & New Orleans and the Louisville mail lines respectively. In the ice gorge within a mile of its lower extremity were all that was left of the $50,000 worth of coal barges, an account of the disaster to which was related in detail in these dispatches last Friday night. Fleets of coal that escaped last Friday were exposed and they are much more valuable than those that were torn loose and carried down the river.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon this mighty glacier of 3,000,000 tons began to move with a horrible groan and the hills echoed with the terrific screaming of a score of steam whistles. Slowly, as if with great difficulty, the mighty mass began to move, at first fracturing its icy body with detonations like the sound of musketry. Crunching and grinding the shores, crashing against the great stone piers of the five monster bridges on it went with a force no mortal power could resist and increasing its speed every minute.

BOATS IN THE CRUSH.

Nineteen steamers and 100 coal barges, empty or loaded, had but two or three inches of oak plank to present resistance to this ponderous aggregation of power. Every man was at his post on the steamers and every man was a hero. Again and again the ponderous chains that held the steamers and the wharf boats to their moorings were parted, and as often skillful hands repaired them. The two bridges above the public landing broke the ice somewhat and prevented the otherwise inevitable destruction of every packet.

By 9 o'clock to-night all apparent danger to the steamers at the landing was over. The gorge had passed and the river was comparatively clear. One towboat, the Mattheson, owned by Marmet & Co., valued at $5,000, was sunk and destroyed.

Down below the destruction of coal barges and other property from accounts at this hour, 10 P. M., has been terrible. The harbor towboats, Comet, Benwood and Alice Barr, were going down with the gorge fully manned and working heroically to break the ice and save property.

The steamer John D. Lewis, belonging to Captain Alex Montgomery, and many barges directly across the river were torn loose and some of the barges were crushed to pieces on the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Cincinnati Southern bridge piers, the steamer Lewis having the narrowest escape of its existence. Below Montgomery's, Willow Run landing was stripped of all its empty barges. Two more empty barges were taken from Sol P. Kineon's elevator.

TORN FROM THEIR MOORINGS.

Four loaded barges and one or two empty ones were torn from the fleet of the Campbell's Creek Coal Company. At Collier, Budd & Co.'s two loaded barges were swept away, one being so badly damaged that it sank under the Southern bridge. Three more loaded barges and a loaded coal boat were washed and sank at the Pittsburgh Coal Company's lower elevator. The entire fleet of empty barges was torn away from Fleming & Ballard's landing. Mill creek landing escaped injury for the second time in three days.

The fleets that were swept away on Friday and were imbedded in the gorgs below the city were carried away for the second time. Robinson's flat was entirely destroyed with the exception of two barges. A large number of men had been working on Buck's fleet all day to relieve its dangerous condition, and these, along with the others, went on down. The fleet was floating, but in very bad condition when it passed Coal City and North Bend. There is no telling how much or how little of the coal can be saved.

There are only two or three of the big coal elevators that will be able to work to-morrow on account of having their floats and inclines smashed to pieces. Sol P. Kineon has been elevating night and day for some time to get all his coal on the bank, and he had only one or two loaded barges left. The present ice breakup is the most disastrous ever known here, and although the losses are very heavy, the largest concerns are the heaviest losers, and no financial embarrassment is expected.

EXTENT OF THE GORGE.

The gorge that moved from Cincinnati extended from Coney island, above the mouth of the Little Miami, to below Anderson's ferry, a distance of nearly 18 miles. For two miles below this the water was clear and open. Then came another gorge, beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami and extending below Lawrenceburg. This lower gorge was about five miles long. The upper gorge with its doomed coal fleets crashed into it and tore it out, and now both are grinding their way with a terrific roaring far down the Ohio at five or six miles an hour.

It is impossible to get perfect details to-night. Here is the nearest approximation of the destruction of coal fleets; 45 loaded carges worth $4,000 each, $180,000; 60 empty barges worth $2,000 each, $120,000; grand total, $300,000.

Add to this a corrected statement of the value of Marmet's towboat, Mattheson, which the owner puts at $10,000, and we have a grand total of $310,000. This includes the boats that were carried away last Friday. Not one cent of insurance is held on any of this property. The three harbor tow boats, Comet, Benwood and Alice Barr, were heard from about 10 to-night. They are safe and are working heroically to save property.

The heaviest losers are the Winifrede Coal Company, 30 full and 11 empties. Their loss is $85,000. All the other owners of fleets lost everything except the following: Sol. Kineon & Co., W. H. Brown & son and the Queen City. There are other losses quite small but numerous, not enumerated in this story.

A late telephone message from North Bend says Captain Harry McDonald and Captain Gus Jutte of Pittsburgh and Captain Alex Montgomery of this place were rescued from the Buck fleet as it passed North Bend. One laborer on the fleet was badly injured. Besides the losses reported, 30 empty barges broke loose from Coal Haven harbor. W. H. Brown Sons sustained no loss whatever.

OUTLINES OF HOME RULE.

An Alleged Inspired Article on the Subject.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Speaker* discusses in its latest issue five points of the probable Irish home rule bill. It says that with regard to the land question the bill will reserve to parliament for a certain term the sole right of legislation. Regarding the question of the Irish members at Westminster, it is not likely that the government will meet the question by adopting Mr. Parnell's suggestion not to touch it until the question has been settled of the veto power that might be given to the lord lieutenant. Appointed judges will be retained by the government for the fixed term of five years, which term will be also fixed for the complete transformation of the police into a civil body. It is hoped that England will deal liberally with the Irish and thus contribute to the Irish revenue, as Ireland will have no power to impose protective duties. The *Speaker's* article is believed to have been "inspired" by a member of the government or by some one near to Mr. Gladstone.

Wm. Rathbone, who was elected by the Gladstonians, has joined the Liberal Independents. Mr. Rathbone was elected on the theory that he would give a general support to Mr. Gladstone, and it is believed that his defection is due to his determination not to support the home rule bill that it is expected will be presented at the coming session of parliament.

John Morley made a speech to-night that is noteworthy on account of its breathing of friendliness for the people of Ireland. In the course of his remarks he said that the government was persuaded that migration was preferable to emigration, and that the government would do its best to meet the wishes of the Irish, but he feared that it would be impossible to do anything in the matter during the coming session of parliament.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had a long interview to-day with John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. The object of the Irish leaders' visit was to urge upon Mr. Morley the purchase of tracts of grazing land in Connaught as a solution of the difficult question that is presenting itself of caring for the unemployed in Dublin. They urged that these tracts of land should be secured by the government, divided into small farms, and then rented to tenants at fair rates. They claimed that this course would prevent laborers flocking to Dublin, and would result in great benefit to the working classes. Mr. Morley listened attentively to the details of the project, and promised that he would give it his close consideration.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A SHOCKING CASE DISCLOSED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Frightful Barbarity Practiced in Jakey Horn's Old Junk Shop.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 11.—On what is known as "the Point," close to the river here, stands the old Spencer house, a hotel which was famous in the days before railroad travel cut into the river passenger business. The building is now a tenement for the most poverty-stricken people, except the lower floor, which is occupied by a character known far and wide as "Jakey Horn." Jakey and his wife live in the midst of their wares, for they keep an immense junk shop, stocked with all kinds of second-hand plunder, much of which is said to have come from rivermen who are not too scrupulous about how they get the gear. Horn is said to be wealthy, perhaps because he is ragged, dirty and apparently penniless, while still doing considerable business.

"Regularly for years past the police authorities have raided the place when cold weather set in, for the purpose of rescuing the horses and other animals Jakey has always "kept in stock," and which he was in the habit of permitting to die of starvation when they needed housing and feeding. Yesterday the usual raid was made. In one corner of his apartments, which he used for a stable, was found one horse dead and partly buried in the litter it had made before dying; while in a rude stall, up to their bellies in filth, were found three more horses and three oxen, so week from starvation that bands had been run under their emociated frames and fastened to hooks in the ceilings to keep them on their feet; Jakey explaining that when they once go down they never got up again.

Wallowing in the filth was another ox which had fallen before Jakey had gotten him "slung up," and the poor brute died soon after the light and cool air were let into the den. The six other animals were so far gone that the officers had to kill them. Horn admitted that he made a practice of buying old, worn-out cattle which he could get cheap, and after using them as long as they could be driven to work on what they could pick up out of doors, he would turn them adrift to die.

He has been arrested may times, but has always been let off or lightly punished. This time he will not fare so well. To-morrow he will be hauled into court on a charge of gross cruelty and neglect of animals, and with the humane agency and an indignant popular sentiment to push the prosecution, he will have to part with some of his alleged wealth as well as do time for his barbarity.

SMART weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

THE STAIN ON FRANCE.

De Lesseps and His Friends Confronted and an Altercation Ensues. How Herz Got His Passport.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—MM. Baihut, Blondin, Catu and Charles de Lesseps were examined simultaneously by Magistrate Franqueville to-day. The confrontation of the men led to vehement altercations, the noise of which could be heard outside the court room. Magistrate Franqueville afterward held a conference with the procureur general. If it shall be decided to prosecute ex-Minister Baihut the government will leave it to the chamber to decide whether he shall be prosecuted before the senate or before the assizes.

There is no doubt that M. Charles de Lesseps has told the government everything he knows. It is said that when he completed his statement to M. Franqueville he expressed himself as deeply relieved. He said that he had felt for years that he was bearing a burden of suspicion which ought to attach to others. The single desire of his father and of himself had been to bring the Panama canal enterprise to a successful conclusion, but blackmailers had taken them by the throats, and the Panama company had been compelled to buy the support and aid which, in the interest of the good name of France and for the benefit of thousands of French inventors, ought to have been given freely, and as a matter of public duty. Now that he had told the truth, he said, he felt as if a great weight had been lifted from his mind, and hoped that the people of France would place the responsibility where it belonged.

M. Marius Fontane followed the example of M. de Lesseps in making a frank and complete statement of Panama canal affairs. According to the *Matin* to-day, the arrest of M. Blondin was due to an avowal by M. Fontane to the effect that Blondin had acted as a go-between in the corruption of Minister Baihut. Blondin, the *Matin* says, has confessed to having cashed four checks on Baihut's account, amounting to 1,000,000 francs. This confession of Blondin agreed with and was confirmed by the statement of M. Fontane. Ex-Minister Baihut, however, persists in denying the charges of corruption. The public are not surprised at the allegations in regard to the ex-minister, and there is a strong feeling in favor of a thorough investigation of the ministry of public works, apart from the Panama scandal.

Mention has heretofore been made in these dispatches of the fact that Dr. Cornelius Herz, one of the men implicated in the Panama canal scandal, had procured from the legation here an American passport. The true story of the manner in which the passport was secured is somewhat interesting. Herz went to the American legation and asked for one, but when it was refused passed the matter off by saying that he wanted one only for his wife. She being a native American this was readily granted. He promised to send 5,000 francs to the Paris-American charitable society, but never kept his promise. He did, however, give 1,500 francs to a needy American widow whom the then American minister was interested in, and who wished to return to the United States.

JERRY SIMPSON MAD.

Streator of Illinois Working Against the Sockless Statesman.

TOPEKA, Jan. 11.—A sensational interview took place in the lobby of one of the leading hotels this evening between Jerry Simpson, congressman from the Seventh district, who wants to be senator, and A. J. Streator, the Third party leader from Illinois who does not want him to be. Simpson asked Streator if it were true that he had come to Topeka to work against his election to the senate. Streator admitted such was the case. Simpson asked why. Streator explained that Simpson had worked against him when he was a candidate in Illinois. Simpson said it was untrue he advised the Third party men in Illinois to vote for General Palmer, and defied Streator to prove it. Streator drew from his pocket a telegram signed "Jerry Simpson," stating that in his opinion the election of General Palmer would best subserve the interest of the Third party. Simpson declared that the telegram was a forgery, whereupon Streator exclaimed that the statement was not true and that Simpson knew it. Simpson grew white with rage, and a personal encounter between the two men seemed imminent when friends interfered. Streator is not working for any particular candidate, but announces that the election of some "middle-of-the-road" Populist will best subserve the interests of the Third party. Simpson, he says, is a Democrat.

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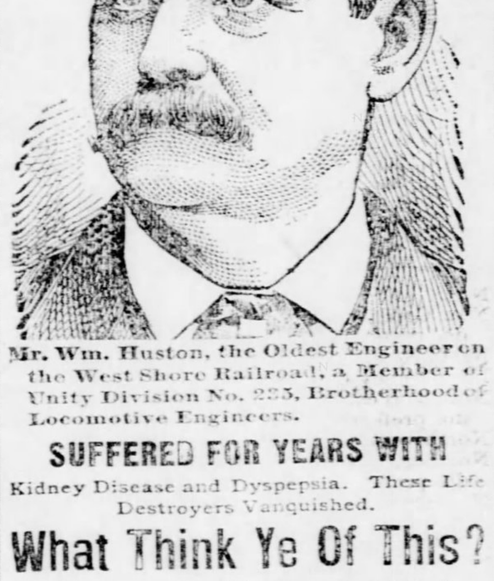

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Very respectfully yours,
WM. HUSTON.

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Some women are tireless in their home work. Some are tireless in their work for the church. They laugh, they sing, and are happy.

You remain at home broken-hearted, for you are utterly unable to make any effort whatever.

The horror of "Female Complaints" is upon you; you have that distressing "bearing-down" feeling, your back aches, you are nervous and despondent, don't care to move, want to be left alone, your digestion is bad, and you are wholly prostrated.

Ah! dear sister, don't you know that Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound* will reach the cause of all this trouble, and you will surely be well.

Don't hesitate. Get the remedy at once. It will cure you sure.

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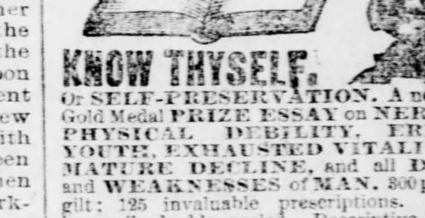

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TOLEDO & ANN ARBOR SELLS BONDS

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The movement in to-day's stock market was less uniform than of late, owing to the liquidation in certain directions, notably Whisky Trust, Reading and Union Pacific. A fairly firm undertone prevailed at the opening, and a rally was stimulated by a demand for St. Paul from the other side, but owing to the attack started by the bears against the industrial stocks, concessions were quickly in order, and the general list sympathized with the decline in Sugar, Reading and Whisky Trust.

Foreign advices were more encouraging, and cables to some of the leading houses here indicated that the government at Paris had succeeded in obtaining all the assistance it required to sustain the price of rentes, and to draw gold for an unlimited amount for the Bank of England. This, of course, forced a fall in the price of exchange at Paris on London, and the quotation of 26 francs and 11 centimes was the lowest recorded in many months. This partly offset the withdrawal of the premium on gold offered by the Bank of France, and would justify shipments of gold for this side if sterling exchange advanced to $4 88¾. Foreign exchange houses have not yet made up their minds whether they will ship on Saturday, but the advance in counter rates to $4 87 and $4 89, by Brown Bros., would seem to indicate that a small consignment may be made on Saturday, as all commercial bills in sight have been taken.

Whisky Trust was the most active stock of the day, and the confidential agent of one of the largest credit agencies in the country was down early this morning predicting that a prominent house would have to liquidate its holdings. This statement was fully verified by the enormous offerings soon after the opening of the exchange by LaMontague, Clarke & Co. It was at first supposed Mr. James R. Keene was running on a large speculative line, but subsequently the report was confirmed that a wholesale commission house had more Whisky certificates on hand than it could conveniently protect. The amount was stated to be 25,000 shares, and as the market took this block very well, it is inferred that a rally is the natural sequel of to-day's depression, since S. V. White and other brokers connected with the pool were large buyers at the decline. Every development was in favor of Whisky Trust to-day outside of this forced liquidation, as in addition to the advance on rectified spirits it has been determined to adopt the Takamine process in all the distilleries owned by the trust. The chances also favor the introduction of Mr. Scott's bill next week to raise the tax on whisky.

The deductions made from the annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company, submitted at the meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City, were not encouraging for a boom in the stock. The figures were so unskillfully manipulated that the large assets of the company have been carefully concealed in the item of demand loans, which reach the unprecedented figure of $7,186,500, while there are less than $4,000,000 due on letters of credit. The actual net surplus, after deducting dividends due on January 3, was $4,369,980, all of which calculations, when simmered down to actual figures, mean that the American Sugar Refining Company has on hand between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 quick assets. The company has also absorbed four important Philadelphia refineries and one Baltimore concern, and has issued $23,546,000 stock in payment of the same. The earnings of the San Francisco refinery are not included in the statement, and the friends of the company claim that after the adjournment of congress a stock dividend will be given to the common stockholders. In the meantime dividends on the preferred will be payable quarterly, while the next distribution will be at the rate of 12 per cent for the year, or 3 per cent for the quarter.

Manhattan was the most buoyant stock of the day and advanced to highest price yet recorded for the present capital, on the announcement that the officers of the company expected to receive exceptional privileges from the rapid transit commission for the extension of terminal facilities.

The rise in New England and New York & Northern preferred was sympathetic, but it is understood that a powerful syndicate has been absorbing all the New England stock preparatory to an alliance with the Manhattan, which will gain for the New England an independent entrance into New York city.

Edison Illuminating stock scored a further improvement on the report that the company had secured several valuable contracts. It was also intimated that the stockholders are to receive certain rights to subscribe for new bonds, and that the next quarterly dividend will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

With regard to the proposed additional issue of Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan securities, the management state no more 5s are to come on the market at present, but in connection with the extension of the terminals on the lake it is said that a block of bonds has been sold to a syndicate on favorable terms.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 33½ to 35; $2,000 4s sold at 81¾.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The stock market to-day was moderately active all the way through, but while showing considerable strength in the forenoon, reacted sharply later in the day, and while important losses were confined to the few active speculative specialties, the whole list with few exceptions closed at lower figures. There was a marked bullish feeling carried over from last night in consequence of the action of the Bank of France in withdrawing its practical premium on gold, and higher prices resulted all along the line. It gave way, however, when the hope of cessation of gold exports was done away with by an advance in exchange rates on the part of almost all the leading drawers, one of which expressed the opinion that an outgo of gold coin on Saturday was not to be avoided. In the early tradings the coal stocks were the features, and on the more hopeful view of the situation taken by the street Lackawanna and Jersey Central were each advanced about 1 per cent. Distillers was the weakest point of the list, and after touching 63¼ it retired to 59⅛, and closed only ¼ per cent better than the lowest, with a loss of 2⅝ per cent for the day. Sugar's final loss was only 1½ per cent. Railroad stocks were moved over narrower limits than the industrials, and the only important loss sustained was in Big Four, which lost 1¼ per cent. The Grangers, Goulds and Vanderbilts were of no prominence in the market. There were a few decidedly strong points. Chief among which was Manhattan, which responded sharply to a new inside buying movement, rising from 157½ to 162, and closing only a ½ per cent lower than the best with a net gain of 4¼ per cent. Supplementary to this movement was one in New York & Northern preferred which showed an advance of 2 per cent at one time. Connected with these movements also was the decided strength of New England, which was bought heavily for Boston accounts, closing to-day with a gain of 1¼ per cent.

The bond list again showed considerable activity.

Government bonds closed steady.

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	North. Pac. 2ds	113
do. 4s coup	113¾	North. consols	137
do. 2s reg	100	do. debent's 5s	108
Pac. 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	86¼
La. stamped 4s	97⅛	St. L. & S. F. g 5s	111
Tenn. new set 6s	101	St. Paul consols	127
do. do. 5s	99	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	114
do. do. 3s	74	T.P.L.G. Tr. rcts	78¼
Canada So. 2s	103¾	T.P.R.G. Tr. rcts	26⅛
Cen. Pac. 1sts	104¾	Union Pac. 1sts	105⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts	117	West Shore	101⅜
do. do. 4s	85	R. G. W. 1sts	76
Erie 2ds	102	Atchison 4s	81⅛
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	79⅞	do. 2½ class A	45⅝
do. do. 5s	49	G., H. & S. A. 1sts	7
Mutual Union 6s	113	do. 2d 5s	104
N. J. C. int. cert	109	H. & Tex. Cen. 5s	104
North. Pac. 1sts	116¾	do. Consols 6s	114⅝

The *Post* says: The report of the American Sugar Refining Company, made public in the afternoon, was received with different interpretations according to the anticipations with which it had been awaited. Those who had pinned their faith to rumors of extra dividends and unusual earnings were no doubt disappointed. The market certainly reflected a moderate disappointment, since the stock immediately fell off a fraction. This was a factor in depressing the rest of the market. Manhattan, which had advanced from 157½ to 162½, also shared in the decline. Business was more largely distributed than usual, and there was a continued demand for stocks on investment orders.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The market was strong during the morning and the bulls were encouraged by a few outside buying orders. Traders as a rule were bullish and bid up the market, but shortly after the market reacted as the exchange market was better, and the prospects for the shipment of gold thereby increased. The action of the Bank of France yesterday in stating that they would not pay any more premium for gold simply amounted to telling the bankers on this side that the demand was not urgent.

The weakest stock in to-day's market was Whisky, in which the transactions were simply tremendous. The stock has been weak for days. Although the trust advanced prices yesterday, there was still enough stock to supply all buyers.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired as follows: A break in the market this afternoon has followed a rise in exchange rates and the prediction by competent authorities that gold is likely to go out on next Saturday's steamers. The real factor in the situation was the absence of a sufficient supply of commercial bills. The depressing influence from this source overcame the advancing disposition which cold weather and increased consumption of anthracite had aroused in Reading, the latter movement having in the morning extended to New England and other staple speculations. The annual report of the Sugar Refining Company fell flat, in spite of the showing it made of a $2,500,000 surplus over dividends, and the only steadily bullish feature was Manhattan, which seems to be the object of buying for keeps, based on knowledge that some privliege will be offered the stockholders.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 385,000 shares, including Atchison, 7,600; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4,200; Chicago Gas, 9,700; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 5,600; Distilling, 87,500; Manhattan, 17,300; New England, 24,300; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,400; Reading, 64,600; Rock Island, 7,500; St. Paul, 12,900; Sugar, 58,400; Union Pacific, 6,200; Western Union, 5,100.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	35	35	34½	34½
Am. Cotton Oil Co	44¾	44⅞	44	44¼
do preferred	82¼	82¼	82¼	82
Am. Su. Ref. Co.	117¼	117¼	115¼	115½
do. preferred	102	102	101¼	101
B. & O.	94½	94⅝	94½	94¾
Canada Southern	....	....	....	56⅞
Canadian Pacific	88½	88½	88	88¼
Chi. Gas Trust rcts.	89⅝	89⅝	87⅞	88¼
C., B. & Q.	99¼	99⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Col. Coal & Iron	36⅛	36¾	36⅛	36¾
C., H. V. & Tol	30⅝	30¾	30½	30¼
Con. Gas	125½	126⅝	125¼	125¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅛	59¼	58	58¼
C. & O.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
do. 1st p'fd	....	....	....	60
do. 2d pf'd	....	....	....	40
D., L. & W.	150	151	149½	150
Del. & Hudson	132¾	133¼	132¾	132½
Dis. & C. F. Co.	62⅞	63⅛	59⅞	60
Erie	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
do. preferred	53	53	53	52½
Gen. Electric Co.	113⅝	113¾	113⅜	113¼
Illinois Cen	99⅞	100	99⅞	99
L. S. & M. S.	129	129¼	129	128¾
L. E. & W.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
do. preferred	77⅞	78	77½	77¼
L. & Nash	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72⅛
Michigan Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Man. Con.	157½	162	157¼	161⅝
Missouri Pacific	58	58	57¼	57¼
Nat. Lead Co.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46⅝
do. preferred	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94
N. Y. Central	108⅞	108⅞	108¼	108⅛
Nat. Cord. Co.	139⅝	139⅞	139¼	139¼
do. preferred	112⅞	113	112⅞	112½
N. Y. & N. E.	46¾	48¾	46⅞	47⅜
New Jersey Cen	125½	126½	125	125¼
Nor. & West	....	....	....	9¾
do. preferred	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37⅛
Northwest	112¼	112¼	111¾	111¾
Northern Pacific	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞
do. preferred	47⅛	47⅛	46⅜	46½
N. American Co.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10⅛
Omaha	49	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¼
Pullman Car Co.	197	197	197	196
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	19
do. preferred	61	61	61	60⅞
Reading	49½	50	49¼	49¼
Rich. & W. P. T.	....	....	....	7
Rock Island	84⅝	85⅛	84⅛	84⅝
St. Paul	78⅛	78⅜	77⅝	77⅞
do. preferred	123	123	123	122½
Silver Bullion cts.	83¾	84	83¾	83½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	34⅞	35½	34¾	35½
Texas & Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
T. A. A. & N. M.	39⅛	39⅛	38	38¾
Union Pacific	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	39¾
Wabash	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11
do. preferred	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
West. Union Tel.	95¾	95¾	95½	95
Wheeling & L. E.	....	....	....	20
do. preferred	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	62
Wiconsin Central	14	14	14	14⅛
U. S. Rubber Co.	43½	43½	43½	42

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

THE MARKET REMAINS DULL.

Temper of the Street Not Decidedly Bullish.

PHILADELPHIA LEADS IN TRADING.

Peoples Pipeage Dealt in and Electric Stocks Wanted.

STREET RAILWAYS ATTRACT ATTENTION

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

The temper of the street just now does not lean so distinctly toward the bull side of the market as it did the first part of the week. At that time there were indications of a broader market and a wider trading scope, but the severe cold weather seems to have had a bad effect upon stocks, and the broad tone which was manifesting itself has apparently vanished. The market, however, was moderately active to-day, and the favorites fluctuated within narrow limits in most instances. The volume of trading was narrow, only 380 shares of stocks and $200 worth of Electric scrip being sold.

The activity and trading as usual was confined to the natural gas and street railway group of stocks. Philadelphia company was somewhat weaker as against yesterday's prices and sold lower. The severe cold snap has been too much for the gas supply, and many consumers have been compelled to return to coal, temporarily at least. This cold spell demonstrates what has been often said in THE POST, that the supply of gas was totally inadequate for long-continued or sharp, cold weather. The stock was traded in on the first call, but at the second and final session was quiet. It closed at 20¼ bid, 20½ asked, and was less in demand than yesterday. Bridgewater closed at 27 bid, but 28 was bid for it after call. Peoples Pipeage stood at about 15⅛ bid, 15¼ asked all day, and there was a slight demand which resulted in a sale of 100 shares at 15¼ on the last call. This gas company is reported as having plenty of gas, and since it pays a dividend is regarded as fair investment property.

The trading in the street railway stocks was somewhat contracted. Pleasant Valley sold at 24⅞, and closed at 24¾ bid, as on yesterday. The annual report was favorable, but not glaringly so, and no great demand was created for the stock. After all indebtedness is liquidated the net earnings will not exceed those of the previous year much. Manchester traction was sold at 43 and is unchanged. The belated deal between these two lines is considerable of a bear argument on the stocks of both, and will continue to be until the public knows what and when something is to be done. Birmingham was weaker, and selling orders were more numerous than buying ones. Since the prospects of that dividend have petered out the stock has had numerous weak spells. Duquesne traction was stronger and there were buying orders in the market at 27¼.

Electric scrip was in demand and $200 worth changed hands at 92½. The same price was offered all afternoon for $400 worth. Electric second preferred was also wanted, and 43¾ was bid. After 'change 35 was bid for 50 shares. Westinghouse Electric closed at 20 bid, 22 asked.

Bonds were in slight demand and 99 was bid for Duquesne traction 5s. They were offered at par. Birmingham bonds were offered at par, and 102⅞ was bid for Manchester traction 5s. The balance of the list was quiet and the market closed steady.

The McKeesport banks elected the following boards of directors:

FIRST NATIONAL — E. C. Converse, general manager for the National Tube Works Company; R. G. Wood, general manager for the W. Dewees Wood Company; James S. Kuhn, president of the bank; J. W. Bailie, Esq., B. Coursin, Dr. T. L. White, W. P. Wampler, J. H. Pierce, assistant general manager of the National tube works; John F. Neel, W. E. Harrison, James Wilson and W. S. Kuhn.

THE PEOPLES—J. G. Leezer, Dr. C. R. Stuckslager, J. C. Smith, E. P. Douglass, Thos. Reynolds, Chas. A. Duffy, W. W. Hunter, Florence Ditmer, John W. Painter, D. G. Donovan, G. M. Lemig, F. H. Busch and W. B. Peters. This bank paid 12 per cent dividends last year and added $9,000 to the surplus fund.

THE NATIONAL OF MCKEESPORT—President James Evans; Horace Crosby of Pittsburgh; W. C. Cronemeyer of the United States Iron and Tin Plate Company; W. C. Soles, E. F. Wood, J. W. Crawford, burgess of Duquesne; S. O. Lowry, Geo. E. F. W. Gray, E. J. Taylor, H. W. Hitzrot, A. B. Campbell and R. L. Riggs.

The final bids on bonds are as follows: Citizen traction 5s 107 bid, 108 asked; Birmingham traction 5s 100 asked; Duquesne traction 5s 99 bid, 100 asked.

Allegheny Safe Deposit Company elected the following directors: R. H. Boggs, James McCutcheon, Jas. B. Dewhurst, R. J. Stoney, Jr., Julius Groetzinger, F. H. Eggers, Jas. Richey, Jr.

Pleasant Valley sold on the first call at 24⅞. Sproul & Co. sold and Campbell and Ramsey bought.

The Manufacturers Natural Gas Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of ½ per cent.

Three transactions were made in Philadelphia company stock on the first call, and 200 shares were sold at 20⅝ by Watt to Sproul & Co., Hall & Co. and Campbell.

The Allegheny Heating Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 20.

On the after call 50 shares of Manchester traction were sold at 43.

In a number of downtown offices where natural gas is short several stoves have been set up and connected by rubber tubing with the illuminating gas burner. The latter costs $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, against 22c net for natural gas, and its use indicates that consumers are loth to give up the convenient fuel.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

15 shares Pleasant Valley........ 24⅞
10 shares Pleasant Valley........ 24⅞
50 shares Philadelphia company.. 20⅝
130 shares Philadelphia company.. 20¾
30 shares Philadelphia company.. 20⅝

SECOND CALL.

No sales.

AFTER CALL.

50 shares Manchester traction.... 43

THIRD CALL.

$200 Electric Scrip.... 92½

AFTER CALL.

100 shares Peoples Pipeage.... 15¼

The closing bids and offers are as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Nation'l Bank	*96½	100
Liberty National Bank	115	....
Mer. & Manf. Nat. Bank	76	....
First Nat. Bank, Sewick'y	120	....
Allegheny Ins. Co.	....	50
Allemannia Ins. Co.	....	52
Ben Franklin Ins. Co.	*48½	....
Citizens Ins. Co.	32	35
Teutonia Ins. Co.	....	56
Western Insurance Co.	....	37
Bridgewater	27	....
Chartiers Valley Gas Co.	10	....
Peoples Nat. Gas & P. Co.	15⅛	15¼
Pennsylvania Gas Co.	9⅞	....
Philadelphia Co.	20¼	20½
Wheeling Gas Co.	....	17¾
Central traction	28	29
Citizens traction	*62	62½
Pleasant Valley traction	24¾	....
Second avenue traction	....	51
Birmingham	24	24½
Duquesne	27½	28
Manchester	43	....
Chartiers Railway	....	65
Pitts., Y. & A.	47⅜	49
Pitts. & Castle Shannon	6	10
Pitts., Wheeling & Ky	....	56
N. Y. & Cleveland G. C. Co.	50	51½
Pitts. & Birm. bridge	....	75
Union bridge	....	16
Hidalgo Mining Co	5½	....
Luster Mining Co	9⅜	9½
Enterprise Mining Co	2	3
Westinghouse Elec. Light	20	22
Union Switch & Signal Co.	17¾	18⅛
Union S. & S. pref	....	38
Westinghouse AirBrakeCo	126	128
Westinghouse B. Co., Lim.	80	100
Standard Underg'd C. Co.	76½	77
U. S. Glass Co., common	....	65
U. S. Glass Co. pref'd	....	117

*Ex-dividend.

MONETARY.

The local money market is unchanged and loans are made at 6 per cent. The demand is not quite as large as same time ago. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges.......$2,826,888 05
Yesterday's balances......... 542,421 19
Same day last week:
Exchanges.................$2,520,794 65
Balances.................. 527,224 22

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Money on call easy at 3 to 4 per cent; last loan 3 per cent; closed offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet but firm with actual business at $4 85¾ for 60 day bankers' bills and $4 87¾ for demand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Clearings, $130,623,930; balances, $7,921,807.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Clearings $119,641,661; balances, $8,198,511. Money, 4 per cent. Exchange on New York, 8 to 12c discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Clearings, $13,765,213; balances, $1,615,292. Money, 5 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Clearings, $2,725,792; balances, $409,647. Rate, 6 per cent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Bank clearings to-day, $17,348,906. New York exchange 70@75c premium. Sterling exchange quiet; 60-day bills, $4 88; demand, $4 86¼. Money steady at 6 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—Clearings, $393,164; balances, $115,762. New York exchange selling at par.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Clearings, $4,411,829; balances, $488,850. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York, 90c premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Clearings, $2,565,460. New York exchange—Commercial 50c per $1,000; bank 10c per $1,000 premium.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Advances Sharply and Pork Experiences a Decline.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A big flurry in wheat with a sudden advance of nearly 3c a bushel dwarfed everything else to-day on 'change. It was what the bulls have been working for since the winter began. It was difficult to say while the flurry was on whether the strength came most from the fright of the shorts, or from the buying by big houses and bullish crop news. The hopeful feature of the market for the bulls was the fact that the advance was sustained even after the aggressive buying ceased.

The market started where it closed on the late bulge yesterday at 79½c. With no offerings and Kennett and Schwartz brokers trying to buy the shorts hustled the price up to 79¾c. Here longs let go somewhat. The crowd took it and put the price to 79⅞c. Partridge and others sold heavily to check the advance. The price went back to 79⅝c, but quickly rallied to 80c, with Partridge still selling. Large sales of low grade cash wheat at ¼c over the Monday price were reported by elevator people, and this encouraged the bulls. The market got another big lift before the close. It was evident that several large shorts were buyers. The bull clique houses not only did not try to hold the market back as heretofore, but helped the bulge along. The market broadened and strengthened, and on the late buying the May price rose quickly from 80⅛c to 81⅜c at the high point, with the close at 81⅜c.

Corn attracted a fair amount of attention. The market gradually advanced ⅝c, but at 47c for May the sellers were more numerous, and prices worked back ⅛c, advanced ⅜@½c and closed with ⅜@¾c gain.

Oats attracted much more interest than on yesterday. The market opened with a good demand at a fractional advance over yesterday's close, and sold up afterward ⅛@¼c, reacted, losing the advance, but bulged ⅜c, and closed with ⅜@½c gain.

There was a reaction in the provision trade from the very strong market of the previous days. The receipts of hogs increased very materially. When the market broke a little the stop orders brought out considerable product. The impression was quite general that the market had been to the top unless hogs go higher. Provisions closed about 10c over bottom prices for the day. This was a decline from yesterday of 35c in pork, 15c in lard, and but 2½c in ribs.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour slow; sales at about former quotations, though holders are asking 10@15c more on standard grades. No. 2 spring wheat, 75⅛c; No. 3 spring wheat, 60@65c; No. 2 red, 75⅛c; No. 2 corn, 42⅛c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 36c; No. 3 white, 32½@34c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 65c; No. 3, f. o. b., 43@62c; No. 4 f. o. b., 38@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 10; prime timothy seed, $1 94@1 95; mess pork, per barrel, $17 75; lard, per 100 pounds, $10 50; short ribs sides (loose), $9 35@9 40; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9 62½@9 75; short clear sides (boxed), $10 15@10 25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 35; sugars unchanged; No. 3 corn, 38½c.

Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 282,000 bushels; corn, 205,000 bushels; oats, 282,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; barley, 80,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 111,000 bushels; oats, 152,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 42,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market was strong; creamery, 20@32c; dairy, 20@29c. Eggs strong; strictly fresh, 28½@30c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Jan 10
WHEAT—					
Jan	74¼	75⅛	74¼	75½	73⅛
Feb	....	....	....	....	74⅛
May	79¼	81¾	79⅛	81⅜	79⅝
July	77¾	80	77¾	79⅞	77½
CORN—					
Jan	41⅜	42⅛	41⅜	42¼	41¼
Feb	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	43⅜	42⅛
May	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝
July	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47½	46¾
OATS—					
Jan	....	....	....	31	30¼
Feb	31¾	32	31¾	32	31⅞
May	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35⅝	34¾
PORK—					
Jan	18 40	18 40	18 35	18 35	18 70
May	18 90	19 00	18 65	18 75	19 10
LARD—					
Jan	10 40	10 50	10 40	10 50	10 70
May	10 45	10 45	10 30	10 37	10 52
July	....	....	....	....	....
S. RIBS—					
Jan	9 30	9 37	9 30	9 35	9 37
May	9 52	9 52	9 40	9 50	9 52
July	....	....	....	....	....

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 281 cars; corn, 209 cars; oats, 92 cars. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 175 cars; oats, 80 cars.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Pig iron steady and quiet; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper quiet; lake, $12 05. Lead firm; domestic, $3 90. Tin firm; straits, $19 70.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Trade Fair in Spite of the Severe Cold Snap.

HAY HAS AN UPWARD TENDENCY.

Crop Report Disappointing to Some Speculators.

PROVISIONS ARE MARKED UP AGAIN

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1893.

In spite of the severe cold weather commission men are doing a fair amount of trading. Jobbers in groceries were also doing some business in staple lines, but buyers of most classes of goods are only purchasing for immediate requirement. Nearly everybody claimed to be too cold to trade, and only did what the necessities of business required.

Trading at the Grain and Flour exchange is slow, but a few transactions are made occasionally. Hay is higher and has an upward tendency. Wheat, corn and oats have not changed materially lately.

The government crop report on wheat was a sad disappointment to people who had been looking for a different showing, and it caused temporary weakness in the market. The government estimate of a crop of 516,000,000 bushels considerably exceeds previous estimates, and with upward of 82,000,000 bushels in sight, against only 46,000,000 bushels of wheat a year ago, it requires some nerve to take the bull side. But, for all that, there are numerous capitalists who are holding big quantities of wheat here and in the Northwest. These holders include Chicago, New York and Montreal men, and they have borrowed a good deal of money for this purpose. They are holding up prices by fresh purchases on the breaks, and expect to sell out before spring at handsome profits. Flour is already selling more actively, and patents are 15@20c per barrel higher than a week earlier.

The number of sheep in the country increased last year from 43,430,000 to 44,938,000. The United States clip of wool increased from 307,401,507 lbs to 333,018,505 lbs.

Provisions with the exception of lard have been again advanced. Hams are ½c higher, bacon ¼c, and pork $1 00 per barrel.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The following are the closing bids made at the grain and flour exchange:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked.
Sample oats	38	38½ c
New No. 2 yellow shelled corn	45¾c	47 c
Mixed shelled corn	45c	46½ c
Corn chop	16c	17 c
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	45½c	47 c
High mixed shelled corn	45 c	46½c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	52 c	55 c
No. 2 white oats	39 c	39½c
Choice timothy hay	$14 00	$16 00
No 1 timothy hay	14 00	14 50
Clover and timothy hay	12 00	13 00
No. 1 praire hay	9 25	9 50
No. 2 prairie hay	....	....
Wheat straw	6 12½	7 00
TEN DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	45½c	47 c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	52 c	52½c
No. 2 white oats	38½c	40 c
White middlings	....	$18 00
Choice hay	$14 50	16 00
No. 2 timothy hay	14 25	15 00
No. 2 timothy hay	13 00	13 50

Receipts via P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car corn, 12 cars hay, 1 car oats, 1 car feed, 1 car flour; P., C. & St. L.—2 cars oats, 4 cars hay, 1 car bran, 4 cars corn; B. & O.—2 cars hay, 1 car middlings; P. & L. E.—3 cars flour; P & W.—1 car hay.

The following sales were made: One car sample oats, spot, 38½c; two cars No. 1 prairie hay, five days, $9 50; one car No. 2 yellow ear corn, ten days, 52½c.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 77@78c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 3, 72@74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 45½@46½c; high mixed do., 45@45½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 51½@52c; high mixed, 47@48c; mixed, 45@47c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 38½@39c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; extra No. 3 white, 36½@37c; mixed, 35@36c.

RYE—New No. 1 Northwestern and Michigan, 61@62c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter and spring wheat patents, $4 50@4 90; fancy straight winter, $3 90@4 15; fancy straight spring, $3 90@4 00; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXXX bakers, $3 75@4 00; XXX do., $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $14 50@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $18 00@19 00; No. 2 do., $16 00@17 50; brown middlings, $15 00@16 50; chop, $17 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $13 75@14 00; No. 1 do., $13 40@14 00; No. 2 do., $11 50@12 00; clover hay, 12 00@13 00; mixed clover and timothy, $12 50@13 00; loose, from country wagons, $16 00@18 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 00@10 00; packing hay, $7 50@8 00.

STRAW—Oats, $6 25@7 00; wheat, $6 25@6 50; rye, $6 50@7 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan pea, $2 00@2 05 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $1 90@2 00; lima, 4@4½c per lb.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $2 75@3 00 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 00@3 25; grapes, in 9-pound baskets, catawba, 20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2@2¼c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 35@36c; choice Ohio brands, 27@28c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 25@27c; choice to fancy country rolls, 25@26c; medium to good do., 18@22c; common to fair do., 11@14c; cooking butter, 9@10c; grease, 5@7c.

CHEESE—New York, 11@11½c; Ohio, fall make, 11@11½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13½@15c; do. Sweitzer, 13@13½c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 10½@11c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per bbl.; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 15@16c; in boxes, 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 21@21½c; in boxes, 22@22½c; sun-dried peaches, in bags, 14@15½c; in boxes, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 14@17c; sun-dried peaches, 8@8½c; apples, rings, 9@9½c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4@4½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 30@33c; storage, 24@26c.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 25@30c; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; pheasants, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, 75c@$1 50 each; Mallard ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; whole venison deer, 10@11c per lb; saddles, 15@16c per lb.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, 80@85c from store; on track, 70@75c; choice Southern sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 50@60c; live turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 12@13c; dressed turkeys, 15@16c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, Florida, $2 75@3 00 per box; lemons, $3 50@4 00 per box; cocoanuts, $4 00@4 50 per 100, 55@60c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $6 50@7 00 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 00@2 25; unwashed, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

VEGETABLES—German seed cabbage, $3 00@3 50 per barrel; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50; flour barrels, $2 50; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; Spanish onions per crate, $1 25@1 40; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 30@35c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 6@6½c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 3@4c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; standard granulated, 5c; granulated in bags, 5½c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; soft A, 4⅜@4⅞c; yellow, 4⅜@4⅝c; dark, 4@4⅛c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 23 3-20c; fancy packages, 24@26c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 37@38c; Java, 36@37c; Maracaibo, 30@30½c; Santos, 26½@29c; Rio, 24@28c; Turkish, 33c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 33@34c; Java, 31@33c; Rio, 20@23c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5½@6c; Louisiana, 6@6¼c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 5¾@6c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 25@26½c; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 20@25c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38½@39c; centrifugals, 27@28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6¼c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¾c; headlight, 150°, 7c; water white, 7½c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' oil, 38@50c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $1 75; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 70@1 75; Valencias, 6¼c per lb; layer Valencias, 7¼c; sultanas, 9@9½c; currants, 4⅜@4½c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9½@10½c.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 13¾c; do., medium, 14¼c; do., small, 14¼c; 18 lb and up, 15c; extra family breakfast bacon, 14¼c; breakfast bacon, 13¼c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 10½c; dried beef in sets, 11c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 14c; dried beef, flats, 10c; California hams, 11c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Clear bellies, 11c; smoked sides, 11¾c; bacon, shoulders, 10¾c; shoulders, 10½c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $20 00; light, $21 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 11¾c; half barrels, 120 lb, 12c; tubs, 60 lb, 12¼c; buckets, 20 lb, 13¾c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 12c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 13c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 12¾c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 12¾c; tierces, cattle, for bakers' use, 11¼c. (Western compound)—tierces, 350 lb, 8¾c; half barrel, 9c; tubs, 9¼c; buckets, 9¾c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 9c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 9¼c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅝c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 9¾c.

General Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Flour—Receipts, 22,070 packages; exports, 6,800 barrels, 19,700 sacks. Wheat—Receipts, 13,950 bushels; exports, 67,000 bushels; sales, 5,250,000 bushels futures, 16,000 bushels spot; spots dull and 1¾@2c higher; No. 2 red, 81@81¼c in store and elevator, 82@82¼c afloat, 80¼@82¾c f. o. b.; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 2 northern, 81½c; No. 3 spring, 76¾c; options 1⅞@2c higher; No. 2 red February, 80@81½c, closing at 81½c; May, 82¾@84¼c, closing at 84¼c; July, 84¼@85⅝c, closing at 85⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 13,800 bushels; exports, 134,300 bushels; sales, 455,000 bushels futures, 150,000 bushels spot; spots fairly active and higher, with options firm; No. 2, 50⅞@51⅛c in elevator, 51⅞@52¼c afloat; ungraded mixed, 49@49½c; No. 3, 50@50⅞c; steamer mixed options firm and ⅝@1c up; January, 50⅞@51¼c, closing at 51¼c; March, 52⅝@52½c, closing at 52½c; May, 52½@53c, closing at 53c. Oats—Receipts, 36,800 bushels; exports, 1,322 bushels; sales, 60,000 bushels futures, 162,000 bushels spot; options dull and firmer; February, 38½@38⅝c, closing at 38¾c; May, 39½@39¾c, closing at 39¾c; spot No. 2 white, 42¾@43c. Turpentine scarce and firmer at 32½@33c. Eggs—Light receipts and firmer; best, 33c; receipts, 1,305 packages. Pork quiet and weak; old mess, $17 50@17 75; new mess, $18 50@18 75. Cut meats active and strong; pickled bellies, 10½@10¾c; do. hams, 12¾@13½c. Middles easier; short clear, 10⅜c. Lard quiet and lower; western steam closed at $10 95; sales, 250 tierces at $11 07½. Butter in fair demand and firm; western dairy, 17@24c; do. creamery, 22@33½c; Elgin, 33@33½c.

NEW ORLEANS—JAN. 11.—Sugar strong; open kettle strictly prime to choice, 3 1-16c; common to good common, 2¾c; centrifugals strong and a shade higher; off plantation granulated, 4⅜c; choice white, 4⅜c; off white, 4¼@5 1-16c; gray do., 3⅞@4c; choice yellow clarified, 3⅞c; prime do., 3⅝c; off do., 3⅝@3 11-16c. Molasses strong and higher; open kettle fancy, 33c; strictly prime, 30c; prime to good prime, 26@28c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 20@23c; fermenting, 3@5c off; centrifugal choice, 20c; strictly prime, 18@19c; prime to good prime, 13@16c; fair to good fair, 9@12c; common to good common, 6@8c; interior, 5c. Syrup, 23@28c.

PHILADELPHIA—JAN. 11.—Wheat strong; prices advanced 1@1¼c per bushel; No. 3 red in export elevator, 75¼c; No. 2 red in do. early, 77¼c; No. 2 red January, 78¼@78½c; February, 79¼@79½c; March, 80⅜@80⅞c. Corn advanced ¾@1c a bushel; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 51c; No. 2 yellow in do., 51½c; No. 2 mixed January, 50@50¼c; February, 50@50¼c; March, 50½@50¾c. Oats—Carlots quiet but firm; futures firmer but quiet; No. 3 white, 39½@40c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 2 white January, 40¾@41½c; February, 40¾@41½c; March, 41@41½c. Butter firm; Pennsylvania creamery extra, 32@33c. Eggs scarce and firm; Pennsylvania firsts, 34@35c.

ST. LOUIS—JAN. 11.—Wheat active and higher at start; at finish ⅝@¾c for May and 2c for July above yesterday; cash 69c; January, 70c; February, 71c; May, 76c; July 76½c. Corn—cash, 38c; February, 38⅜c; May, 42½c. Oats—Cash firm at 33c for sample lots; May higher, closing at 34⅜c. Rye higher at 56c. Bran better at 61c east track and mill. Lead firm at $3 60 for common; spelter steady at $4 07½. Whisky steady at $1 35. Pork easy but no lower at $18 25 for old; $19 25 for new. Lard quiet at $10 60. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders, $9 00. Sugar cured hams, $13 00@13 50.

MINNEAPOLIS—JAN. 11.—May wheat opened 71¾c and closed at 73⅜c, an advance for the day of 1⅝c. The cash market was strong; No. 1 northern sold at 67c; No. 2 northern went at 63@64½c. Close—January closed at 62½c; May opened at 71¾c; highest, 73⅜c; lowest, 71⅝c, and closed at 73⅜c; July closed at 74⅜c. On track, No. 1 hard, 69¼c; No. 1 northern, 67½c; No. 2 northern, 63@65c.

CINCINNATI—JAN. 11.—Flour in fair demand; wheat firm; No. 2 red, 71c; receipts, 2,000 bushels; shipments, none. Corn in good demand and stronger; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42c. Oats in good demand and stronger; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c. Rye in good demand and strong; No. 2, 60@61c. Whisky firm; sales 817 barrels at $1 35. Eggs strong at 30c.

DULUTH—JAN. 11.—Wheat opened ½@¾c above yesterday's close and ruled very firm, with active buying of May at rapidly advancing prices. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and January, 71½c; May, 77¼c; No. 1 northern, cash and January, 68¾c; May, 74¾c; No. 2 northern cash, 63c; No. 3, 56¾c; rejected, 50c.

BALTIMORE—JAN. 11.—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red spot, 78½c; February, 79¾c; May, 82⅞c. Corn strong; mixed spot, 51½c; January, 49¾c; May, 50⅝c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 white western, 41c. Rye dull; No. 2, 62c. Coffee steady; Rio No. 7, 16¾c.

MILWAUKEE—JAN. 11—Wheat excited; May, 72¾c; No. 2 spring, 66½c; No. 1 northern, 72@73c. Corn higher; No. 3, 39½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 do., 32@33½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64@65c; sample, 33@61c. Rye firm; No. 1, 61c.

KANSAS CITY—JAN. 11.—Wheat irregular; No. 2 hard, 66@66¾c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c; No. 2 white, 35½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c. Eggs active and firm at 28c.

TOLEDO—JAN. 11.—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 cash and January, 74½c; May, 80⅝c. Corn firm; No. 2 cash and February, 42c; May, 46½c; July, 47½c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 39c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 56c.

BUFFALO—JAN. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, higher, 84c; No. 1 northern, 80c; winter strong and higher; No. 2 red, 79c; No. 1 white, 77c; No. 3 extra red, 74c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle and Hogs Higher and Active, and Sheep Are Slow but Advance.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 80 loads, against 70 loads last Monday. The market ruled active on all grades at an advance of 10 to 15 cents per cwt. over last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts, 5 loads; market firm at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 25@5 50
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 90@5 10
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 40@4 75
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	4 00@4 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 50@3 75
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 75@4 00
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 75@3 25
Rough half fat 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@4 00
Common to good fat oxen	2 00@4 25
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 25
Common to good fat cows	2 00@3 25
Heifers 700 to 1,000 lb	2 50@4 00
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@45 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 35 double-deck loads. The market ruled firm on all grades at an advance of 10@15c per cwt., over last week's closing prices. Tuesday's and to-day's receipts light with the market steady at Monday's prices as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 85@7 90
Mixed	7 75@7 80
Best Yorkers	7 70@7 75
Light Yorkers	7 50@7 65
Pigs	7 20@7 40
Roughs	6 00@7 40

Sheep receipts Monday were 24 double-deck loads. The market ruled slow, but prices were 10c to 15c higher than last Monday. Tuesday's receipts, 9 double-deck loads; market stronger on all grades.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$4 85@5 35
Good, 85 to 90 lb	4 35@4 75
Fair, 75 to 80 lb	3 00@4 25
Common, 65 to 70 lb	2 00@3 00
Culls	50@1 50
Lambs	4 00@6 00
Veal calves	4 00@7 00
Grass calves	2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Keneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—18 head, 14,640 lb, $3 30; 25 head, 23,030 lb, $3 40; 22 head, 21,320 lb, $4 05; 14 head, 15,080 lb, $4 05; 22 head, 18,720 lb, $3 85; 4 head, 3,760 lb, $4 00; 6 oxen, 4,450 lb, $3 45; 5 head, 4,690 lb, $3 50; 16 head, 21,300 lb, $4 25; 9 head, 8,690 lb, $3 50; 22 head, 20,050 lb, $3 00. Hogs—51 head, 10,090 lb, $7 60; 59 head, 10,760 lb, $7 90; 58 head, 8,310 lb, $7 60; 135 head, 25,980 lb, $7 80; 17 head, 1,980 lb, $7 40. Sheep—66 head, 5,220 lb, $3 50; 120 head, 9,670 lb, $4 50; 127 head, 9,870 lb, $3 50; 98 head, 17,690 lb, $3 75; 256 head, 19,000 lb, $3 00; 124 head, 8,600 lb, $3 00.

John Hesket & Co.: Cattle—12 head, 20,310 lb, $5 12½; 37 head, 45,180 lb, $4 95; 18 head, 22,240 lb, $4 50; 15 head, 18,380 lb, $4 50; 14 head, 17,600 lb, $4 30; 12 head, 14,180 lb, $4 20; 13 head, 14,290 lb, $4 10; 7 oxen, 10,800 lb, $4 00; 21 head, 21,350 lb, $3 20; 15 head, 16,600 lb, $3 15; 30 head, 20,700 lb, $2 80; 13 cows, 13,480 lb, $2 45; 5 bulls, 6,650 lb, $2 70; 9 fresh cows, $33 per head. Hogs—81 head, 17,610 lb, $7 95; 110 head, 23,130 lb, $7 85; 249 head, 46,430 lb, $7 80; 29 head, 5,030 lb, $7 75; 55 head, 7,600 lb, $7 20; 44 head, 10,600 lb, $7 60; 12 head, 3,750 lb, $7 50; 17 head, 1,950 lb, $7 60. Sheep—91 head, 6,970 lb, $6 00; 193 head, 16,930 lb, $4 75; 51 head, 2,830 lb, $5 00; 15 head, 1,480 lb, $4 25; 34 head, 2,820 lb, $4 40; 36 head, 1,950 lb, $4 10; 20 head, 1,820 lb, $4 00; 69 head, 5,450 lb, $3 25; 133 head, 9,720 lb, $2 90; 15 head, 1,340 lb, $2 50.

W. Holmes & Co.: Cattle—19 head, 21,320 lb, $4 25. Hogs—29 head, 6,530 lb, $7 90; 24 head, 6,250 lb, $7 80; 148 head, 22,970 lb, $7 75; 146 head, 26,820 lb, $7 50.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—2 head, 2,280 lb, $3 15; 6 head, 6,990 lb, $4 38; 16 head, 17,000 lb, $3 60; 3 head, 2,530 lb, $3 90. Hogs—25 head, 4,700 lb, $7 75; 27 head, 4,580 lb, $2 60; 15 head, 2,110 lb, $7 55; 20 head, 2,800 lb, $7 45. Sheep—25 head, 2,530 $5 00; 82 head, 6,200 lb, $8 60; 77 head, 5,110 lb, $5 40; 37 head, 2,810 lb, $4 00.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—23 head, 23,390 lb, $4 00; 18 head, 20,640 lb, $4 30; 20 head, 20,100 lb, $2 85; 18 head, 16,380 lb, $3 65; 18 head, 24,290 lb, $4 70. Hogs—33 head, 4,960 lb, $7 60; 9 head, 750 lb, $6 50; 84 head, 14,180 lb, $7 80; 73 head, 14,630 lb, $7 90. Sheep—13 head, 660 lb, $4 50; 40 head, 4,450 lb, $4 75; 13 head, 430 lb, $3 25; 8 calves, 1,100 lb, $7 00.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—7 head, 6,560 lb, $3 70; 6 head, 6,650 lb, $4 15; 7 head, 7,660 lb, $4 50. Hogs—20 head, 2,760 lb, $7 50; 14 head, 3,270 lb, $7 85; 7 head, 1,170 lb, $7 65; 3 head, 630 lb, $7 90; 23 head, 2,720 lb, $7 00. Sheep—55 head, 4,100 lb, $4 00; 90 head, 6,340 lb, $5 60; 98 head, 6,770 lb, $5 60; 68 head, 5,420 lb, $6 00.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—14 head, 14,050 lb, $3 65, 6 head, 6,660 lb, $4 50; 14 head, 17,775 lb, $3 00; 19 head, 23,500 lb, $4 90. Hogs—84 head, 14,180 lb, $7 80; 33 head, 4,960 lb, $7 60; 84 head, 14,050 lb, $7 75; 72 head, 15,420 lb, $7 85. Sheep—64 head, 4,570 lb, $5 10; 45 head, 3,900 lb, $3 80; 101 head, 8,850 lb, $5 60; 128 head, 7,560 lb, $5 00.

McCall, Rowien & Newburn: Cattle—23 head, 21,040 lb, $3 50; 17 head, 23,800 lb, $4 75; 16 head, 17,240 lb, $3 80; 5 head, 5,560 lb, $4 00; 10 head, 12,890 lb, $4 15; 17 head, 24,780 lb, $5 05. Hogs—38 head, 6,400 lb, $7 80; 12 head, 2,320 lb, $7 65; 51 head, 12,160 lb, $7 90; 24 head, 3,760 lb, $7 90; 72 head, 9,680 lb, $7 70. Sheep—50 head, 2,930 lb, $5 15; 97 head, 7,270 lb, $5 35; 19 head, 1,560 lb, $3 00; 33 head, 2,000 lb, $2 50; 79 head, 7,860 lb, $5 35; 185 head, 20,120 lb, $5 20; 238 head, 17,910 lb, $3 75.

HERRS ISLAND.

The market at this yard was of a good character, strong in tone, and with an upward inclination on nearly all grades of stock. Cattle was higher than on the previous Monday, because of the moderate supply and the good demand. The supply of hogs was not large, and the scarcity sent them 50@75c higher than a week ago, and sales of fancy lots were reported at $8 00. A further advance is expected. Sheep and lambs were both higher, and sold readily at an advance of 25@50c per cwt., as against last Monday's prices.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $5 70@6 15; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 30@5 35; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $4 30@4 50; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3 50@3 90; common, $2 65@3 25; bulls, $2 00@2 25; dry fat cows, $2 00@3 00; fresh cows, $25 to $35 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were fair and the market strong with an upward tendency. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $7 95@8 00; common, $7 50@7 75; rough, $2 25@7 75.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 00@5 50; medium do., $3 75@4 50; common, $1 50@3 00.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $5 75@6 25; common do., $2 45@4 25.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 50@7 00; common heavy do., $2 50@4 00.

Receipts were as follows: 1,490 head of hogs, 792 head of sheep, 210 of cattle and 139 calves.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA—JAN. 7.—The receipts were: West Philadelphia yard—Beeves, 3,000 head; sheep, 10,000 head; hogs, 5,000 head. North Penn yard—Beeves, 300 head; sheep, 1,000 head; hogs, 500 head. Glass yard—Hogs, 700 head. Previous week—Beeves, 5,426 head; sheep, 7,700 head; hogs, 7,200 head.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts included 317 head for London and 237 head for Glasgow. The demand for stock was fair and prices advanced on all grades from ⅛c to ¼c. Extra, none here; good, 5¼@5½c; medium, 4¾@5c; common, 4¼@4½c; culls, 3¾@4c; fat cows, 2½@3¾c.

SHEEP—Active and scarce and prices advanced ¼c; extra, 5¾@6c; good, 5¼@5½c; medium, 4¾@5c; common, 3@4½c; culls, 3@3¾c; lambs, 5@7c.

HOGS—Fairly active and prices in sympathy with the west, advanced nearly 1c; extra western, 10½c; other western, 10@10¼c; thin cows brought from $10 to $20; milch cows were active from $25 to $50; milch calves advanced to 5@8¼c; dressed beeves sold at 6@8½c, an advance of ¼c in sympathy with live cattle.

CHICAGO—JAN. 11.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 4,100 head; best strong; others closed lower; good to extra steers, $4 40@5 85; medium, $3 30@4 35; common $3 00@3 75; stockers, $2 25@2 45; cows, $2 00@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000 head; shipments, 12,000 head; market 15c lower and closed firm; rough and common, $7 00@7 25; packing and mixed, $7 30@7 55; prime heavy and butchers' $7 55@7 80; sorted light, $7 40@7 50; pigs and other lights, $6 50@6 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market closed weak and 5@20c lower; natives, $3 75@5 40; westerns, $5 00@5 35; Texans and Mexicans, $4 05@5 00. Lambs, $4 00@6 15.

NEW YORK—JAN. 11.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,730 head, including 35 cars for sale; market active and 10c per 100 lbs higher; native steers, $4 00@5 30 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $2 00@3 85; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments today, 720 quarters of beef; shipments tomorrow, 300 beeves. Calves—Receipts, 529 head; market firm; veals, $5 00@9 00 per 100lbs; western calves, $3 00@3 37½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,487 head; market steady; sheep, $3 65@5 50 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5 85@6 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,325 head, consigned direct; market nominally steady at 7 00@7 60 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY—JAN. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market generally active and strong to 10c higher; best feeders 10c higher. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3 05@5 00; cows and heifers, $2 00@3 80; stockers and feeders, $2 70@3 55.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,700 head; shipments, 10,000 head; market fairly active and 5@15c higher; extreme range, $5 60@7 50; bulk, $7 30@7 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 500 head; market dull at 30@40c lower than last week.

ST. LOUIS—JAN. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market firm; fair to good native steers, $3 10@4 60; choice shipping, $4 75@5 00; range steers, grass fed, $2 10@3 10; meal fed, $3 20@4 00; range cows, $1 35@2 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,100 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $7 30@7 70; packing, $7 20@7 60; light, $7 30@7 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, none; market steady; fair to good natives, $3 00@4 65; choice to extra muttons, $4 75@5 25.

BUFFALO—JAN. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 89 loads through, 1 load sale; opened steady and only a few here; trains from West all late.

Hogs—Receipts, 16 loads through, 19 loads sale; market steady for good weights, slow and weaker for lights and pigs; no very good heavy here; prices quotable; extra heavy grades, $7 90.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, none through, 12 loads sale; market opened steady to strong; choice wethers, $5 25; sheep, $4 75; Canada do., $4 65; Canada wethers, $5 00; lambs, native choice, $6 25; Canada common, $6 10.

CINCINNATI—JAN. 11.—Hogs slow and weaker at $6 75@7 75; receipts, 6,300 head; shipments, 3,600 head.

Cattle strong at $1 50@5 00; receipts, 750 head; shipments, 40 head.

Sheep firm at $3 00@5 50; receipts, 530 head, shipments, 100 head. Lambs firm at $4 00@6 00.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Following are the closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, 34⅛; Boston & Albany, 213½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 99; Eastern Railroad 6s, 120; Fitchburg Railroad, 87⅞; Flint & Pere Marquette preferred, 75; Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s, 92½; Massachusetts Central, 18; Mexican Central common, 11⅝; New York & New England, 47¾; do. 7s, 120½; Old Colony, 187; Rutland common, 2½; Wisconsion Central common, 14½; Allouez Mining Company (new), 80; Atlantic, 10 bid; Boston & Montana, 32⅜; Calumet & Hecla, 295; Franklin, 12; Kearsarge, 11½; Osceola, 35½; Quincy, 143; Santa Fe Copper, 4 bid; Tamarack, 154; Boston Land Company, 5¾; San Diego Land Company, 11 bid; West End Land Company, 17 bid; Bell Telephone, 265; Lamson Store Service, 17; Water Power, 2¼; Centennial Mining Company, 7½; New England Telephone, 60; Butte & Boston, 10¾; Edison General Electric Company, 113¾.

Wool.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The demand for wool has been good; prices are very steady and are unchanged. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are in demand at 27@28c for X, 28@29c for XX and XX and above, and 33@34c for No. 1. Michigan fleeces are in steady request at 25½@26c for X. No. 1 combing wool firm at 34@36c. Ohio fine delaine at 32@33c, and Michigan fine delaine at 29@30c per lb. Unwashed combing wool is in steady request at 25@27 per lb. Territory wool is active at 55@58c clean for fine, 52½@54c for fine medium, and 47@50c for medium.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Wool—Demand firm and stocks light. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 28@29c; X, 25@28c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 33@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine or X and XX, 24@26c; medium, 32@33c; coarse, 32@33c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Wool quiet and firmer; domestic fleece, 25@32c; pulled, 20@32c; Texas, 15@21c.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Close: Consols for money, 98 for the account; N. Y., P. & O. 1sts, 28¾; Canadian Pacific, 91¼; Erie, 24¾; do. 2ds, 104¼; Illinois Central, 102½; Mexican ordinary, 21¾; St. Paul common, 80¼; New York Central, 113; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 25¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 66. Bar silver, 38⅜d. Money, 1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills, 1½ per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Three per cent rentes 95f 07½c for the account.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 54⅛@54¼; Reading, 24 11-16@24¾; Lehigh Valley, 57@57⅛; Lehigh Navigation, 52⅞@53; Philadelphia & Erie, 32@33; Northern Pacific common, 16⅞@17; Northern Pacific preferred, 46⅝@46⅞; Metropolitan traction, 137@138; Philadelphia traction, 116½.

Coal.

Monongahela river coal in the Pittsburgh market was quoted as follows yesterday: By flat, wholesale, in harbor, 5½c; at retail, in quantities of not less than 100 bushels, delivered, 8c; less than 100 bushels, 9c. The supply on hand is reported fair.

He Knew How to Count Right.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Jan. 11.—Robert M. Courtright was liberated from the Philadelphia penitentiary yesterday. He arrived at Hyde Park, Pa., at 6:30 P. M. He was met there by his sweetheart, Miss Dougherty, driven to the house of a clergyman and married. Three years ago Courtright was convicted for embezzlement. He was arrested as he was donning his wedding clothes. Miss Dougherty would not believe him guilty. A confession by the real culprit set Courtright at liberty.

DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN!
COTTON SEED MEAL
The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly reco-mended for its ... FAT forming and ... BUTTER pro... ties. For ... ties, from ...
1006 Penn...
no12-W-6m

MURPHY GETS IT.

The New York Democrats Nominate Him For United States Senator.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION SHOWN.

Congressman Bourke Cockran Gets Honored by a Few Votes.

HILL HAD THINGS HIS OWN WAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The assembly chamber was filled with Democrats of high and low degree from all quarters of the State Tuesday night when the Democratic members of the senate and assembly met in joint caucus to fix upon a candidate to succeed United States Senator Frank Hiscock.

The calling of the roll showed all the Democratic senators and assemblymen to be present with one exception. Senator Cantor then arose and congratulated the members of the caucus on being in a position to elect a Democratic senator. A political revolution had taken place, and this had made possible the election of a tried and loyal Democrat. He formally presented the name of Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy for the senatorial nomination.

At the mention of Mr. Murphy's name, the large audience began clapping, but this soon gave way to cheering which was kept up for several minutes. Assemblyman W. M. Keenan of the first Renssalaer district seconded the nomination, in a speech eulogistic of the candidate. Among other things he said: "We may be sure that with Grover Cleveland at the helm and David B. Hill, the Democrat of Democrats, and Edward Murphy, Jr., as willing and hearty co-workers, our State will again take its place in the federal constellation as its bright and imperial star."

Mr. Quigley of Brooklyn said that the personal pride of Kings county would have been pleased had one of her citizens been chosen to represent the State in the senate; but since Edward Murphy, Jr., was the only choice of the unterrified and intrepid Democracy, it was with great pleasure that he seconded his nomination. Every fresh mention of the names of Mr. Murphy and Senator Hill was cheered.

Senator McClelland then made his protest. He said in part that in this day and generation the Democratic party has greater interests at stake than the spoils of office. It stands for principle and is committed to special reforms in the interests of the people. He then stated he would cast his vote for Hon. Bourke Cockran, "who I believe is the choice of seventenths of the Democracy of the State of New York."

Senator Brown seconded Cockran's nomination in a stirring speech.

Several other speakers followed and then Senator Cantor read the following telegram dated Washington, January 10, to Wm. F. Sheehan:

"If my name is mentioned in the caucus, I beg you to say that I am not a candidate for the office of senator, and nobody has authority to present my name.

"W. BOURKE COCKRAN."

The telegram was greeted with applause.

More speeches followed, hinging on instructions to certain members, in which there was a tinge of bitterness.

Balloting was commenced, the senatorial roll-call showing that all the senators had voted for Murphy except Senators Brown and McClelland, both of whom voted for Cockran. On the roll call of the assembly all but three voted for Mr. Murphy. Frazier of the First West Chester district, Kempner of the Seventh New York district, and Searing of the Second Queens district voted for Bourke Cockran. The total number of votes cast was 90, of which Edward Murphy, Jr., received 85, and Bourke Cockran 5. The vote was read, and the chair announced the nomination of Mr. Murphy. Senator Brown immediately moved the caucus adjourn, which was ordered, without making the nomination of Mr. Murphy unanimous.

ALTGELDT INAUGURATED.

Illinois's First Democratic Governor Since Before the War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 11.—At 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the lbare of a trumpet was heard and the militant Democracy of Illinois began to form in line for the inauguration of the first Democratic governor of Illinois since before the war. The victorious hosts came from all sections of the State and the exuberance of spirit found vent in triumphant yells that remind one of the most turbulent days of the campaign. There were five divisions in the parade, each commanded by a mounted marshal. The Adlai Stevenson Escort club of Bloomington was conspicuous in the list. Among the prominent personages visible in the hall and galleries of the capitol during the inaugural ceremonies were Vice President-elect Stevenson, General John C. Black, Hon. Potter Palmer and Judge Lambert Tree. Governor Altgeldt's appearance was the signal for an outburst of wild applause. The new governor after taking the oath of office in an impressive manner, stepped in Speaker Craft's place and delivered his inaugural, which was listened to with the greatest interest.

THEY DO NOT WANT A CHANGE.

Congressmen Satisfied With the Present Way.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The house met at 11:55 this morning and resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of the Norfolk & Western railroad into the District of Columbia, and after a sharp discussion it was passed. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Crain joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of the house of representatives and of the United States senators, and providing that congress shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January, and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March for the date of the commencement and termination of the terms of the president and vice president. Mr. Chipman (Dem.) of Michigan and Mr. Crain advocated the measure, and Mr. J. D. Taylor (Rep.) of Ohio and Mr. Hooker (Dem.) of Mississippi opposed it.

Mr. Cockran (Dem.) New York, said that it was quite true that the proposition provided for the coming in of a congress to settle the very questions which had arisen in the election of the members themselves, and that was his objection to it. The superiority of the constitution as [illegible] stood, as against the constitution as it [illegible] under the operation of this [illegible] was that the congress which, [illegible] constitution must pass [illegible] relating to a presiden[illegible] been chosen two years [illegible] could arise. This measure would substitute for that a body chosen in the very contest out of which had arisen the dispute with regard to the presidential succession.

Mr. Reed (Rep.), Maine, seconded Mr. Cockran's attack upon the measure and made one of his characteristic speeches—vigorous and witty. The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading. The vote resulted—yeas 49, nays 121—thus defeating the measure. The house then adjourned.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Figures on Cleveland and Harrison Administrations.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Messrs. Dockery and Sayers of the house appropriation committee have prepared a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the periods covering the administrations of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison respectively. The figures are as follows: Receipts from March 1, 1885, to 1889. Customs, $839,362,144 80; internal revenues, $482,991,463 05; miscellaneous, $129,306,638 89; postal, $197,409,885 29; total, $1,649,070,132 03. Expenditures—Ordinary, $561,848,302 38; pensions, $316,546,814 59; interest, $187,323,251 08; premiums, $22,377,123 11; sinking fund, $176,424,706 15; redemption of public debt in addition to sinking fund, $165,056,261 05; postal, $197,486,343 65. Total, $1,627,486,343 65.

Receipts from March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1893: Customs, $835,474,383 62; internal revenue, $600,046,326 11; miscellaneous, $104,673,825 17; postals, $267,734,292 29; total, $1,807,928,827 19. Expenditures—Ordinary, $710,200,892 93; pensions, $485,594,262 43; interest, $127,819,183 43; premiums, $33,831,526 87; sinking fund, $126,891,008 35; redemption of debt in addition to sinking fund, $176,723,796 50 (which includes $23,553,298 50 national bank notes; postal, $267,734,292 29; total, $1,928,854,959 80. The receipts and expenditures from January, 1893, to March, 1893, are estimated.

"It will be noted," they say, "that the receipts from March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1893, are $158,858,695 16 in excess of the receipts from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, while the expenditures for the same period are $301,368,616 15 greater than they were under President Cleveland.

"The statement shows that the revenues on account of customs and miscellaneous receipts under Mr. Harrison's administration have decreased $3,887,311 18 and $24,632,813 72 respectively, the increase on account of internal revenue being $117,054,863 06 and postal receipts $70,324,407. The comparative statement also discloses the fact that the ordinary expenses under the administration of Mr. Harrison have increased $148,352,579 55, and those for pensions $169,047,347 84; for premiums, $11,514,403 76, and for redemption of the public debt, exclusive of the sinking fund, $11,667,535 45. The only decreases to be noted are $60,004,067 65 on account of interest on the public debt, and $49,533,700 80 for the sinking fund, and these decreases result solely from the decrease in the principal of the public debt and the failure of the Harrison administration to provide for the sinking fund as required by law. The increased postal expenditures are here shown to be the same as the increased postal receipts, the deficiency of revenues for this branch of the public service being provided for in the list of ordinary expenditures."

AN APPEAL TO THE BISHOPS.

Their Opinions on the School Question Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The important controversy on the Catholic and public school question has assumed a new and most interesting phase. The fact can be stated on authority that the pope, through his ablegate, Archbishop Satolli, has taken the Catholic bishops of the United States into consultation. Some inkling of this came in an inaccurate dispatch from Rome on the 9th inst., which said:

"The pope had sent a letter directing the American episcopate to carefully examine and consider the 14 propositions submitted at the conference of the archbishops at the meeting in New York in November last by Archbishop Satolli, and make whatever corrections they may deem advisable and forward them to Rome."

As the wording of this dispatch and the deductions drawn from it gave an erroneous impression, and as ecclesiastical secrecy has been broken by the publication, this authoritative statement is made:

"The papal delegate, by order of the holy father, has sent out an important notice to the archbishops to be communicated by them to the bishops of the United States. It is a mandate from the pope that each bishop shall remit, in a sealed letter mailed to the pope either directly or through the intermediary of the legate, his personal conscientious opinion of the propositions on the school question which Archbishop Satolli in the pope's name laid before the New York conference of archbishops in November last."

It will be noted that this announcement differs very materially from the cable dispatch. The bishops are not asked to suggest any corrections, but simply to give their conscientious opinions of the propositions as a whole. The mandate does not state or even suggest that there is a likelihood of the pope changing his views on this question. The question being one of practical expediency rather than of doctrine, he has thought proper to consult the bishops upon it before issuing the document which it is announced he will give out to terminate this question.

SEVEN YEARS IN A HUT.

Startling Discovery Made by Woodsmen Near Hazleton.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HAZLETON, PA., Jan. 11.—A startling discovery has been made in the woods near here. What was at first thought to be an Indian mound proved to be a hut, and inside it was found Adam Teufel. This was the first seen of Teufel for seven years. He was once a well-known figure on the streets of Hazleton, but suddenly disappeared. A week ago Nicholas Seipel leased a tract of land from Jacob Klase, embracing an area of about 200 acres between the Nescopeck and Mill Mountain; workmen were set to work chopping down the timber, and Friday the hermit's hut was found. On the edge of a cot sat a man. A shaggy beard covered his face and disheveled hair hung about his shoulders. Jacob Hinkle, who made the discovery, rushed back to the lumber camp. When a party returned the man within had become thoroughly aroused and confronted them with a woodsman's axe.

It took but a few questions to identify the stranger. He proved to be Adam Teufel. Teufel explained that he had lived in that hut ever since he left the town, and that he had not spoken to a civilized being since then. He told his visitors that he subsisted by trapping and fishing, and refused all offers of aid. Previous to Teufel's going into seclusion he is said to have proposed to a young woman, who rejected his suit. On this account, it is believed, he sought the life he is now leading.

Arrested!

Charles A. Daley was arrested last evening for stealing from the drug store of Shiefman a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. Before the court this morning, upon being asked why he should steal, he stated that his mother was troubled with rheumatism, and that it was the only medicine that helped her, and being out of money and work was the cause of his stealing. As this was his first offense he was put on probation.—*Newark News.*

BLAINE RALLIES.

The Remarkable Vitality of the Noted Invalid at Washington.

THERE IS NOT, HOWEVER, ANY HOPE.

Death Is Known to Be Only a Question of Very Short Time.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Another almost miraculous and unexpected improvement in the condition of Mr. Blaine occurred in the early hours of this morning. Mr. Blaine's rest continued unbroken until daylight, and from all indications apparent outside none of the watchers were disturbed at any time. At 3 o'clock Dr. Johnston responded to an inquiry at the door by a reporter, that Mr. Blaine was likely to die at any time, but at 5 o'clock he stated that there was no probability of death occurring for some hours at least. An hour and a half later the doctor left the house for his own home, to gain a few hours' needed rest. Before leaving he made the following statement: "Since 1 o'clock Mr. Blaine has rested fairly well. He has slept almost continuously, and now is more comfortable. There is no immediate danger of death." Dr. Johnston said he did not expect to return before 10 o'clock.

Dr. Hyatt called at 8:30 o'clock, and remained with the sick man for an hour. When he emerged from the house he said that Mr. Blaine had rallied from the relapse that occurred at midnight, and he believed him to be in practically the same condition as that noted during the early part of last evening. At 10:30 o'clock Dr. Johnston returned to the house and remained half an hour. As he left the house he said Mr. Blaine was better than he had been during the night, and that was to be interpreted as meaning that the patient was better than he had been at any time since the last relapse. Mr. Blaine passed a very comfortable night, and when Dr. Johnston left him his condition was as favorable as could be expected. He continued to take nourishment. While the doctor was willing to say that Mr. Blaine's condition showed improvement, he would not go so far as to assert that that improvement could be maintained. He added that he saw Mr. Blaine during the night, but that his visit was not due to any serious complication that had suddenly showed itself.

Just before 5 o'clock Robert Blaine, brother of the ex-secretary, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss May Blaine, approached the house with every evidence of emotion. Mr. Blaine stated that he had just received a message by telephone that his brother was dead. He was much relieved on learning that the information was incorrect. He stayed but a few moments at the house. He expressed much indignation at the circulation of this false report.

There is but little hope for the anxious family in the statement that Mr. Blaine is better. He is kept alive, it is stated, only by the utmost care and skill on the part of the medical attendants, and they realize that any relaxation on their part would result in a fatal termination of the long illness. The strong vitality of the sick man is shown in the readiness with which he responds to stimulants, for shortly afterward he seems to revive in a most remarkable manner and to become unusually bright and observant. From then on he begins to fail. As an intimate friend of the family expresses it:

"It is only a question of how long the doctors can ward off an end that they know must come before very long. The family only hope from hour to hour, and they have no hope at all of any favorable termination to his present alarming condition. To-day it was said he was more like his old self than he has been for a long time past, but there is no telling how long any such state of affairs can be kept up. Nitro-glycerine, which the doctors are administering now, is probably the most potent stimulant known to the profession in such cases, and its use shows that every other resource has failed."

At 10 P. M. the doctors gave out the following bulletin:

"Mr. Blaine has passed a quiet day without incident. He has shown more strength than yesterday and his conversation and manner have been unusually bright and cheerful."

The doctors stated in addition to this that they had left for the night and should not return unless sent for.

WILEY'S REPORT.

The Commander of the Second Brigade Makes Recommendations.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—In his annual report to the adjutant general Brigadier General Wiley of the Second brigade recommends the issuing to all enlisted men of new blankets, the old ones being worn out. He also says that some of the regiments in the brigade, and particularly the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, should get new uniforms, the extraordinary duty of the past year having almost completely destroyed the soldiers' clothing. In regard to the several changes of orders before his brigade reached Homestead, he suggests that in the future commanding officers of regiments be informed of their destination, and that too much reliance be not placed upon railroad conductors. Toward the end of his report, referring to Homestead, he says: "Never in 25 years of military service have I seen the patience and fortitude of officers and men so severely tested and so manfully and splendidly sustained as upon that hour of duty. These troops, these gallant soldier boys, are entitled to a large measure of public credit and appreciation."

THREE RICH HUSBANDS.

The Eventful Career of Miss Grace Wilson of Zanesville, O.

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 11.—The mystery surrounding the birth of Grace Wilson, who has settled with the heirs of the late D. Edgar Crouse, the Syracuse (N. Y.) millionaire for $1,000,000, has been solved. She was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, O., 35 years ago. Her first husband, Wilson, and one child dying, she went upon the stage, where she became a favorite with Crouse. They were married. His parents refused to recognize her and the couple separated at the end of two weeks, she going to England at his expense. A child was born. The mother got a divorce from Crouse and married Siegbert Kosterlitz, a titled Australian millionaire. He, too, is now dead, leaving his wife and a child, for whom she is endeavoring to get a big slice of money from the Kosterlitz heirs. This statement is authenticated by the relatives at Zanesville of the poor country girl who became the wife in due succession of three men, two of whom were millionaires and one very wealthy

A PERSON is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the 45th year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Geo. W. Wood.....Pittsburgh
Elizabeth S. Gray.....Penn township
Daniel F. Tarr.....Murraysville
Nettie Shields.....Walurba
John Hill.....Apollo
Fannie Berryman.....Apollo
Samuel A. Alexander.....Washington, D. C
Susan A. Paris.....Pittsburgh
August Erickson.....McKeesport
Charlotte Blomberg.....McKeesport
Joseph Ruszkowski.....Mansfield
Francisco Matyjanowski.....Mansfield
Joseph Muska.....Natrona
Annie Horne.....Natrona
Samuel Montgomery.....Pittsburgh
Maggie Cleland.....Pittsburgh
Alex G. McKenna.....Allegheny
Eliza Dell, Mowrey.....Allegheny
Abram C. Russell.....Pittsburgh
Ollie C. Sink.....Pittsburgh
Fred R. House.....New Castle
Maggie B. Headley.....Wilkinsburg
Bernhard Seibert.....Pittsburgh
Mary Schwartz.....Pittsburgh
George Stoezel.....Leetsdale
Maggie Frank.....Allegheny
John E. Armbuster.....Allegheny
Mary Krebs.....Allegheny
Ladislaus Wenzel.....Allegheny
Rosa Gabor.....Pittsburgh
Henry Toner.....Pittsburgh
Annie McIntire.....Allegheny
G. F. Hufnagel.....Green Tree borough
Henrietta Altrater.....Allegheny
Irwin Hammil.....Chartier township
Emma B. Ready.....Allegheny
James F. McConnell.....Wilkinsburg
Lucinda M. Harris.....Wilkinsburg
Charles R. Stevenson.....Pittsburgh
Emma B. Smith.....Pittsburgh
Albert W. Carey.....Wellsville, O
Mary Leacy.....Allegheny
Joseph C. Phillips.....Midway
Mary Williamson.....Turtle Creek
Ellsworth Heinerman.....Washington
Annie Campbell.....South Fayette township
Jacob Strobaker.....Allegheny
Mary H. Engel.....Allegheny
Andrew Pawelek.....Natrona
Magdalena Szulturka.....Natrona
Ficola Spence.....Pittsburgh
Catherine Barbelli.....Pittsburgh
John Cerwenka.....Pittsburgh
Mary Burej.....Pittsburgh
John Uhrin.....Braddock
Susie Balas.....Braddock
Robert Lightburn.....McDonald
Nellie Cain.....McDonald
William A. Zinn.....Pittsburgh
Cora M. Armstrong.....Pittsburgh
Harvey J. Rouch.....Pittsburgh
Mella N. Shorts.....Pittsburgh
Henry Glaciser.....Pittsburgh
Annie Martz.....Pittsburgh
John Vohr.....Pittsburgh
Bessie De Armett.....Pittsburgh
John A. Brown.....Pittsburgh
Daisy Bayless.....Pittsburgh
Michael T. Collins.....Pittsburgh
Sadie C. Moore.....Pittsburgh
Edward McCarthy.....Pittsburgh
Gertrude Griffith.....Pittsburgh
Isaac N. Richey.....Allegheny
Edith J. Charmley.....Allegheny
Frank Keilhofer.....Pittsburgh
Thressa Stadler.....Pittsburgh
John Holfelder.....O'Hara township
Mary A. L. Reibert.....Indiana township
Joseph G. Tremel.....Allegheny
Katie Moeller.....Allegheny
James Dunn.....Allegheny
Ella Ray.....Allegheny
William H. Dugan.....Pittsburgh
Margaret Flaherty.....Pittsburgh
Paul Csacko.....McKeesport
Zuka Varga.....McKeesport
Andrew Nawrocki.....Kensington
Victoria Pszygocka.....Kensington
John Lisak.....McKeesport
Annie Maskal.....McKeesport
Frank Smuerocki.....Braddock
Helena Krawcowicz.....Braddock
Andrew Renko.....Ridgeville
Margaretha Luzar.....Ridgeville
George Barlock.....Duquesne
Ella Matonka.....Duquesne
Andresa Schuehsler.....Allegheny
Francisca Strasser.....Allegheny
S. Storman.....Pittsburgh
Catharine Wyborska.....Pittsburgh
Roman Bonasrwics.....Duquesne
Josefa Gabrys.....McKeesport
Joseph Millunas.....Pittsburgh
Franciska Tamulika.....Pittsburgh
Joseph Scholl.....Natrona
Sarah Beatty.....Natrona
Joseph Manc.....Essen
Emile Gross.....Mansfield
George Hessler.....Pittsburgh
Anna Freund.....Pittsburgh
James Kane.....McKeesport
Annie Joyce.....Pittsburgh
Anton Kuleinski.....Pittsburgh
Anna Wetnak.....Pittsburgh
John A. Lorenz.....Pittsburgh
Anna M. Lederer.....Pittsburgh
Matthew Thompson.....Monongahela City
Anna Jane Glasson.....Pittsburgh
John Bitschay.....Allegheny
Marie Drasler.....Allegheny
John Pack.....Lower St. Clair township
Lizzie Kirschman.....Baldwin township
Stanislaus Hengstler.....Pittsburgh
Mary Anna Nowak.....Pittsburgh
John J. Dwyer.....Pittsburgh
Susan Surgon.....Pittsburgh
John Sotak.....Allegheny
Anna Korval.....Allegheny
George S. Thistlethwaite.....Sheridan, Ind
Anna H. Stone.....Pittsburgh
Wm. Bernisser.....Indiana township
Lena Glass.....O'Hara township
Joseph Zyp.....Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Erdman.....Pittsburgh
John Kisch.....Homestead
Annie Puscah.....Homestead
Max Hoffman.....Pittsburgh
Lena Press.....Pittsburgh
James H. Jaycox.....McKeesport
Esther N. Brown.....McKeesport
George Dauer.....Pittsburgh
Maria Lanz.....Pittsburgh
Gus Johnston.....Duquesne
Hannah Malin.....Duquesne
Charles A. Mauch.....Pittsburgh
Rose Sigh.....Pittsburgh
John Fenn.....Kensington
Bella Craig.....Kensington
John Reuschel.....McKeesport
Annie Regensburger.....McKeesport
John Strohmier.....Allegheny
Mary Betz.....Allegheny
Thomas McGuire.....Pittsburgh
Mary Gallagher.....Pittsburgh
Joseph Kegel.....Allegheny
Mary S. McNamara.....Allegheny
Michael Carroll.....Pittsburgh
Bridget Cooke.....Pittsburgh
Paul Kebeci.....Braddock
Mary Spisak.....Braddock
George Kuco.....Braddock
Susan Molnar.....Homestead
Joseph Kacs.....Braddoed
Mary Polak.....Braddock
Mike Miti.....McKeesport
Mary Rapke.....McKeesport
John Strauss.....Allegheny
Marie Dombrowski.....Allegheny
George M. Russmann.....Pittsburgh
Emilie Nagel.....Pittsburgh
Charles F. Schwab.....Allegheny
Rosa Wyssier.....Allegheny
Charles Williams.....McKeesport
Annie C. Campbell.....Braddock
Robert H. Walls.....Rankin
Ada Dean.....Rankin
Wm. Middleton.....Allegheny
Rebecca McFaddon.....Allegheny
John Sloan.....Allegheny
Carrie J. Herrman.....Allegheny
Charles M. Bickell.....Idlewood
Sarah M. Smith.....Mansfield
Harry E. Wallace.....Barbartan, O.
Lizzie Bosing.....Turkey City
Michael Beatty.....Pittsburgh
Margaret Joyce.....Pittsburgh
Samuel C. Langdon.....Pittsburgh
Kate Narin.....Braddock
James Skiles.....Allegheny
Annie Stork.....Allegheny
Willis Coles.....Pittsburgh
Elywiza Henry.....Pittsburgh
Benjamin Barker.....Pittsburgh
Bertha Frank.....Pittsburgh
John Kram.....Allegheny
Emma Schubert.....Pittsburgh

DIED.

ADERHOLD—On Tuesday, January 3, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., MINNIE, wife of Henry Aderhold, aged 35 years.

BESNICKER—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at 9:45 A. M., JOHN T. BESNICKER, in his 62d year.

DAVIS—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at 11:45 P. M., JOHN C. DAVIS, aged 53 years.

MULLEN—On Tuesday evening, January 3, 1893, at 5 o'clock, MR. PATRICK MULLEN, in his 59th year.

SULLIVAN—Killed by the electric cars, Tuesday, January 3, 1893, MICHAEL SULLIVAN, son of Morgan F. and Kate Sullivan, aged 7 years 6 months and 12 days.

SCHMIDT—On Monday, January 2, 1893, at 5 P. M., at 249 Main street, Lawrenceville, BARBARA SCHMIDT, widow of William Schmidt, aged 82 years.

WILSONCROFT—On Tuesday, January 3, 1893, at 9 A. M., MARY ELLEN WILSONCROFT, aged 38 years 5 days.

WALLACE—On Tuesday morning, January 3, 1893, at 11:52 o'clock, MRS. MARY WALLACE, widow of Henry Wallace and mother of Mrs. J. W. McGimpsey, in the 86th year of her age.

JENNINGS—On Wednesday, January 4, 1893, at Detroit, Mich., Dr. ROBERT JENNINGS, formerly of this city, and father of Dr. Robert Jennings, Jr.

SWAN—On Wednesday, January 4, 1893, at 4:45 A. M., GEORGE, son of James and Annie Swan, in the 24th year of his age.

LOVE—On Tuesday, January 3, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., MARGARET LOVE.

SEAMAN—On Wednesday, January 4, 1893, at 3:30 P. M., EDWARD CHARLES, son of Louis K. and Katie Seaman (nee Davis), in the 4th year of his age.

SNYDER—On Wednesday, January 3, 1893, at 1:05 A. M., ELIZABETH A., wife of M. A. Snyder, aged 29 years 4 months and 12 days.

WILHARM—On Tuesday, January 3, 1893, at 5:59 P. M., KATIE M. ORTMAN, wife of William Wilharm, in her 27th year.

WARD—On Wednesday, January 4, 1893, ANNA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Margaret and the late David Ward, aged 2 years and 9 months.

BROOKS—On Wednesday, January 4, 1893, at 9 A. M., MARY, beloved wife of William Brooks, aged 46 years.

COSTELLO—On Thursday, January 5, 1893, at 9 o'clock P. M., HARRY, son of Sarah and the late John Costello, aged 20 years and 9 months.

FORREST—On Wednesday, January 4, 1893, at 12 A. M., EDWARD FORREST, aged 43 years.

JAMISON—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at 2 A. M., MAGGIE COE, daughter of Charles T. S. and Maggie A. Jamison, aged 2 years and 2 months.

KENNEY—On Wednesday, January 4, 1892, at 8 o'clock A. M., ANNIE KENNEY, at the residence of her father, Andrew Kenney, Center street, Thirty-fifth ward, West End, in her 22d year.

MULLEN—On Thursday, January 4, 1893, at 9:20, MICHAEL MULLEN, aged 25 years and 3 months, at the residence of his parents, 370 Forbes street.

BOEHM—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., MARGARET, wife of Louis Boehm, aged 63 years.

BYRNE—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 9 A. M., MARIE, youngest child of Patrick and Mary Byrne, aged 2 years and 11 months.

COSTELLO—On January 5, 1893, at 9 o'clock P. M., HARRY, son of Sarah and the late John Costello, aged 20 years 9 months.

KERR—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., LIZZIE, daughter of Alcestes Kerr, aged 33 years and 2 months.

KOERBEL—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at 10 A. M., GEORGE KOERBEL, aged 38 years.

MARBURGER—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at 1 P. M., HENRY C. MARBURGER, aged 1 year, 11 months and 23 days, at his residence, corner Fifth avenue and Boston street.

MURRAY—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at Alexandria, Va., ALEXANDER MURRAY, son of Anthony S. Murray.

McMENAMIN—On Friday, January 6, 1893, at 8:50 o'clock A. M., CHARLES McMENAMIN, Sr.

SPRAGUE—At the family residence, No. 5749 Ellsworth avenue, E. E., on Friday, January 6, 1893, at 4:50 A. M., RETTA A., daughter of Peter and Agnes Sprague, aged 22 years.

WOODHOUSE—On Wednesday morning, January 4, 1893, at 6:39 A. M., CHARLTON B. WOODHOUSE, in the 38th year of his age.

WEIL—On Friday morning, January 6, 1893, at 12:30, at the residence of B. S. Trauerman, 49 Beech street, Allegheny, M. WEIL, in the 75th year of his age.

BARNES—On Saturday evening, January 7, 1893, at 6 o'clock, ANN, wife of Thomas Barnes, at her late residence, No. 7 Federal street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARRY—On Thursday evening, January 5, 1893, JOHN F. BARRY, aged 61 years. Born in Dingle, County Derry, Ireland.

DOVEY—Suddenly, at their residence, No. 1010 Sarah street, on Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 6:45 A. M., JOHN DOVEY, aged 29 years, SOPHIA DOVEY (nee Harris), wife of John Dovey, aged 27 years, SARAH ANN DOVEY, daughter of the late John and Sophia Dovey, aged 2 years and 10 months.

ELLIS—At the residence of his parents, at Ingram, on Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 2 P. M., FRANK G., infant son of F. G. and Millie Ellis, aged 18 months.

FURICK—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., VINCENT HOWARD, only son of Fred H. and Mary (Devlin) Furick, aged 8 months.

HORN—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 9:15 o'clock A. M., PETER R., son of Peter and Minnie Horn, aged 11 months and 25 days.

HUDLEY—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 5 P. M., SARAH WELSH, wife of Patrick Hudley, in the 29th year of her age.

IRWIN—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 10 A. M., ELIZA IRWIN, mother of Mrs. L. I. Burchard, in her 80th year.

KIMMEL—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 11:45 A. M., RAYMOND F. KIMMEL, only son of Louis and Annie M. Kimmel, aged 1 year 4 months and 14 days.

MEANS—On Sunday morning, January 8, 1893, at 10:20 o'clock, ROB'T. EARL, eldest son of Samuel M. and Jeannie J. Means, in the 7th year of his age.

MURRAY—At the Episcopal high school, Alexandria, Va., on Friday, January 6, 1893, at 7 P. M., ALEXANDER, son of A. S. and the late Mary Ninick Murray.

PETGEN—On Friday morning, January 6, 1893, at 6:40 o'clock, MARY A., daughter of Frank and Terressa Petgen, in the 19th year of her age.

BEEGEL—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 5 A. M., CAROLINE W. A. BEEGEL, wife of Frederic Beegel, nee Ahrenholtz, aged 63 years 11 months and 9 days.

CAVAGNARO—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jennie Gazzolo, No. 726 Filbert street, Twentieth ward, on Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 8 A. M., STEPHEN CAVAGNARO, aged 57 years.

CARNEY—At McKeesport, on Sunday morning, January 8, 1893, at 2:39 o'clock, DENNIS, brother of Michael Carney, aged 24 years, member of Div. No. 1, A. O. H., B. of E.

DOUGLAS—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 3:30 P. M., JAMES ELLIS, son of John and Mary Ellis, born November 5, 1886.

HARMS—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 5 A. M., MYRTLE D., youngest daughter of Christ and Mary Harms, nee Kirschner, aged 9 months and 5 days.

HARE—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., Miss ELIZA HARE, in the 83d year of her age, at the residence of George W. Ache, No. 6 Irwin place, E. E., Pittsburgh.

KNOX—On Sunday morning, January 8, 1893, at 7 o'clock, at 71 Chatham street, ROBERT TURNEY KNOX.

MOORE—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 10 A. M., FRANK ALBERT, youngest son of Elizabeth and the late Samuel B. Moore, in his 22d year.

O'BRIEN—Suddenly, Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 9:20 A. M. Captain FRANK C. O'BRIEN in his 63rd year.

SMITH—On Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 2 o'clock, P. M., ELIZABETH LEWIS, wife of George M. Smith, aged 55 years.

WILSON—At the residence of his mother, corner Craig and Bayard streets, Bellefield, on Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 3:20 P. M., SAMUEL, son of Mary and the late Alexander Wilson, in his 34th year.

WECKERLE—On Sunday, January 8, 1893 at 10 A. M., ANNA EMELIA, daughter of John W. and Emma Weckerle, aged 2 years 7 months and 8 days.

ZEIHER—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, CHARLES H., son of William, Jr., and Margaret Zeiher, nee Gettman, aged 2 years and 2 days.

BARNES—On Saturday evening, January 7, 1839, at 6 o'clock, ANN, wife of Thomas Barnes, at her late residence, No. 7 Federal street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLAIR—At Braddock, Pa., January 9, 1893, at 8 o'clock A. M., BELLE BLAIR, in her 33d year.

BRUNT—On Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 4 A. M., EMMA, daughter of John and Eleanor Brunt, aged 14 years.

CROWLEY—On Monday, January 9, 1893 at 7 o'clock A. M., ANN, wife of Michael Crowley, in her 75th year.

CRINNIAN—At the residence of her uncle, F. C. Devaux, Claybourne street, near Roup station, P. R. R., on Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 10 P. M., DELLA CRINNIAN, aged 27 years.

CARR—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 6 P. M., PATRICK CARR, aged 36 years.

CAMERON—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., ROBERT, only child of Walter and Annie Cameron (nee Newland), aged 5 months and 21 days.

DONNELLY—Suddenly, at Masonic home, Philadelphia, Pa., WILLIAM S. DONNELLY, late of Sharpsburg, Pa., aged 62 years.

DRIPPS—On Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at Etna, Pa., INDIANA, wife of O. R. Dripps, in her 40th year.

DOER—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 3:30 P. M., JOHN DOER, aged 53 years.

HAYDEN—On Monday morning, January 9, 1893, ALBERT HAYDEN, aged 43 years and 5 days.

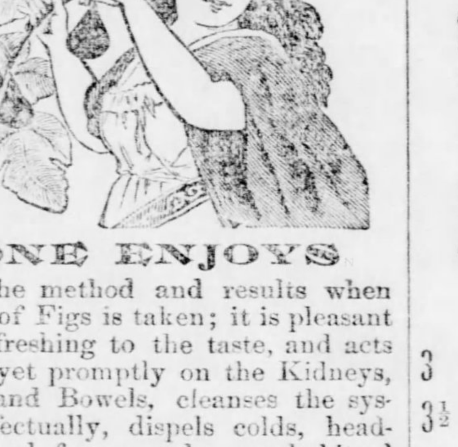
HALLOREAN—On Monday, January 9, 1893, at 6 A. M., JAMES W., son of Johanna and the late James Hallorean, in the 21st year of his age.

M'DONALD—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 12 M., THOMAS McDONALD, aged 24 years.

MARLAND—On Sunday, January 8, at 5 P. M., Mr. GEORGE MARLAND, aged 77 years.

PLATT—On Sunday, January 8, 1893, at 12:40 P. M., ANNIE MARIE PLATT, widow of John Platt, aged 72 years.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

B. & B.

SHELF-CLEARING PRICES.

The Kind That Have Been Put Upon Stock in Every Department.

MEDIUM AND FINE
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
JACKETS, WRAPS, FURS
AND FUR GARMENTS,

All at unprecedented prices.

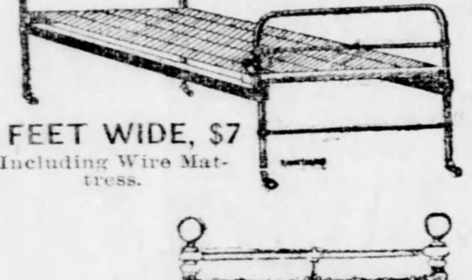
Specimen values are Imported Suitings, all desirable colors, double width—38 inches—75c and $1 they were, all to go at 50c a yard.

Imported Flannels, stripes and plaids—over 50 styles—regular 60c ones at 25c a yard.

Come or write our Mail Order Department for samples of all Dress Goods and Silks before buying elsewhere. If we don't save you money we'll not expect your patronage.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119, 121 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

LUXURIOUS
BRASS ANDIRON.



Extra strong IRON BEDSTEAD, outside frame of one-inch tubing, with double woven wire mattress complete.

3 FEET WIDE, $7
Including Wire Mattress.

3½ FT. WIDE, $12.
4 FT. WIDE, $12.50.
4½ FT. WIDE, $13.

Brass and Iron Combination Black Bedstead, with extended foot rail, 1 inch posts, and superior double woven wire mattress complete, at prices annexed. Add $1 for "Delos" white enamel finish, gold decorated.

3 ft. wide
3½ ft. wide
4 ft. wide
4½ ft. wide
$25.50

All Brass Bedsteads (design above) with 1-inch posts, and complete with superior double woven wire mattress, $25.50. The brass is finished in French lacquer, which will not tarnish. For same bed, with extended foot rail, add $4.

N. B.—With ample factory facilities and best workmen, we make mattresses of guaranteed quality. We also reupholster old mattresses and parlor suites, with a large line of furniture coverings to select from.

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,
33 Fifth Avenue.

FLEISHMAN & CO · PITTSBURG · PA · F

"Make Hay Wihle * * the Sun Shines,"

Is a good motto, but "sell your winter goods before the snow melts" is also a wise policy. Therefore we make a reduction of

33 1-3 PER CENT On Men's Winter Gloves.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Men's Winter Hosiery.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Men's Winter Underwear.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Ladies' Winter Gloves.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Ladies' Winter Hosiery.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Ladies' Winter Underwear.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Children's Winter Gloves.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Children's Winter Hosiery.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Children's Winter Underwear.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Zephyr Hoods.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Zephyr Fascinators.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Boas for the Neck.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Cashmere Mufflers.
33 1-3 PER CENT On Silk Mufflers.

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 MARKET STREET.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

and for all diseases of the lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of consumption as

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* no8-TTS-W-tf

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE

WANTED—Salesmen, who can easily make $25 to $75 a week, selling the celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the famous Fountain Ink Eraser; patents recently issued. Sold only by salesmen to whom we give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for $1, with circulars, price lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., 284 Hermon st., Worcester, Mass

CANCER

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley, Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

CURED.

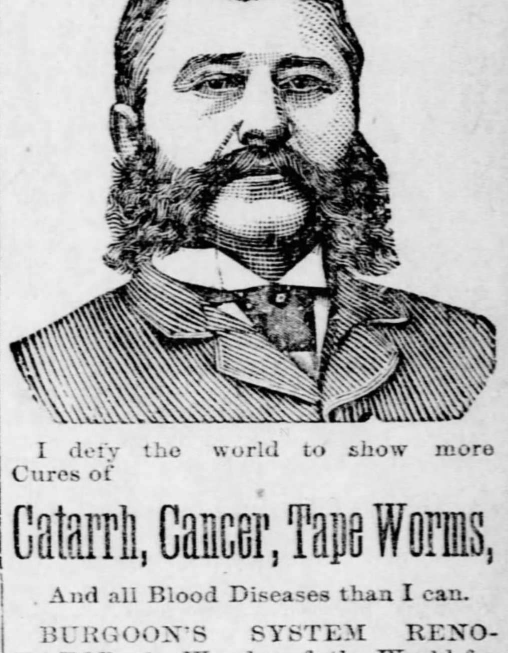
se10-ssuW-tf

WE WANT AT ONCE

Reliable men in every section of America to represent us, advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns, on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. $70 A MONTH. SALARY and EXPENSES Advanced Every 15 Days. FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRIC CO. Cincinnati, O.

ja14-W4t

KNOW ME BY MY WORKS.



I defy the world to show more Cures of

Catarrh, Cancer, Tape Worms,

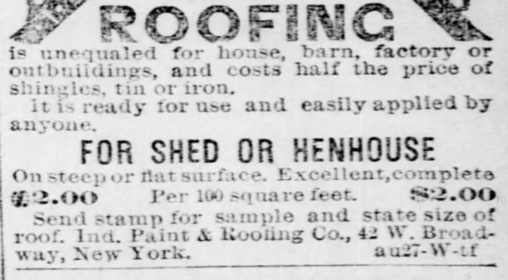
And all Blood Diseases than I can.

BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR, the Wonder of the World for all Blood Diseases. At all Drug Stores and 47 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

DR. J. A. BURGOON

I have removed 257 tape worms from living subjects in 42 months. Send stamps for circular and information. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

se9-W-tf



is unequaled for house, barn, factory or outbuildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron.

It is ready for use and easily applied by anyone.

FOR SHED OR HENHOUSE

On steep or flat surface. Excellent, complete $2.00 Per 100 square feet. $2.00

Send stamp for sample and state size of roof. Ind. Paint & Roofing Co., 42 W. Broadway, New York. au27-W-tf

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. no5-W-16t

CAUSES OF DEBTS.

Some of the Unique Explanations Given to Uncle Sam.

EXTRACTS FROM CENSUS REPORT.

All Sorts of Reasons Given For Existing Mortgages.

PEOPLE EVEN SOLICITED LOANS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—While every one is familiar with the features of the census enumerations taken every 10 years, into that of 1890 was incorporated a series of inquiries never before asked of the people of the United States.

These inquiries were made to determine how many people in the United States owned their homes free from mortgage. The sending of these inquiries and the general summing up of the results was intrusted by the superintendent of census, Hon. Robert P. Porter, to Mr. George K. Holmes, a most able and efficient gentleman, who has superintended the vast undertaking in such manner as so claim the admiration of all acquainted with the situations.

It was an immense undertaking. It involved the opening of a correspondence, by means of printed circulars containing the inquiries, with every man and woman in the United States of whom it was shown by the records that a mortgage was on his or her property.

When the answers came in, which they did by the ton, a large force of clerks was kept busy night and day opening and examining their contents, and getting the correspondence into such shape that the contents could be arranged for publication. Many perplexing questions arose, questions difficult to settle, but Mr. Holmes was always able to meet these difficulties.

Many of the difficulties which delayed the final results have come from the people themselves. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and the United States is a world in itself.

Just glance around among your neighbors and acquaintances. Any among them you think peculiar? Any among them you think it would be "hard to get along with?" Well, think of opening a correspondence with such folks all over the United States. And of asking and insisting that they answer certain questions which concerned their interests! Then think of the various answers you would receive, and of the perplexity you would be in in trying to explain it all to them so they would forward the desired information to the department.

The greater number answered the question promptly and properly, but a sufficient number did not, to cause endless labor and annoyance. Many did not understand the questions, some refused to answer, others replied, but not to the point, and some gave a mass of details in no way bearing on the subject,

As indicating the kind of people the census office had to contend with, and to get information from, whether they "would or no," extracts from some letters received are given below—a few among many.

That the writer of the following received with his second circular some specific instructions, it is unnecessary to state:

SIR—Yours at hand. I do not understand them papers of yours so I will not sign them for you that was not my bargain I was to have my insurance policy that week all ready it did not come and I will send them all back to you you may keep them I will be no member of that insurance company, whatever I will see that agent some later day.

A census enumerator, in reply to an official letter asking why certain people in his district had not responded to the circulars, wrote as follows:

I must say that you will find only a few who will comply, as a great many cannot write and a number are too indolent, and have so little respect for the government that they don't care so they get plenty to eat. This is a queer country.

A number of persons seemed to understand the circulars as meaning an intent on the part of the government to help them. Here is a sample:

DEAR SIR—I received your circular on 15th of March. I do not want to borrow no money at present if the crop fails I may want some on the 1st of March, 1892. I will let you know if I do.

Very respectfully,

MR. POUTER: DEAR SIR—Yours received and very thankful for your kind offer to take up the mortgage on my home. I am very sorry to say the mortgage has been closed. I have a place in view that I would like to have. Please let me know what your terms are as I am very anxious to have a home.

Superintendent of Census:

DEAR SIR—The circular that you sent me asking the reason for my farm being mortgaged, etc., said perhaps the Government could or would help me, and would be a benefit to me to answer all questions, etc. Now, can or will the Godernment help me? How, and to what extent, etc.? Please let me know about the matter as soon as convenient.

RESPECTED SIR—I am going to write a few lines to you and ask you if you could not help a poor person to save their property as we got in debt through sickness and failure of crops and are about to lose our little home. Do not think I am not think I am telling the truth for I am. Do help us and do not harden your heart against my request. fifty Or a hundred dollars would help us some. It does seem hard when there is so much money laying idle and Some people kneeding It So bad and we are working so hard and trying to get along do for gods sake help us some.

Doubtless a good and honest old man wrote the following, but there is not much in it that would be of use in getting up mortgage statistics:

DEAR SIR: I will answer this regest so good as I gin; I dunt want to violat the law I haf no atucasion to answer, but pict of a little to write and I am old now. I am 71 years old and So is my wife 71 years old. we are alone. it is not much faming Don. my Soninglaw fams a little Somtimes for me. I haid Stofe wood in town to make So much as I I neat I half timber cut this winter to pay the mortgages this year if the gut man Spare that long. If not is all rite.

Some put too liberal an interpretation on the questions asked, as instance this in response to the query of what was the purpose of the indebtedness. It is certain congress never contemplated that a man should go into details like this:

I bought quite a number of things, some were not much account, one or two bedsteads, no cradle, can't afford it now. I bought a brand new skirt for my wife, and a pair of slippers for myself, one window light to replace one the cold broke out.

A woman, evidently a woman of business, wrote as follows:

I am ——————'s wife. He borrowed the money to help live and improve. He promised to pay it off. We lived on it 10 years, and it was all he could do, by his managing, to pay tax and interest.

Three years ago I rented it, and next month I shall have paid all but $300 of the original mortgage. I am a farmer's wife, but I have little sympathy for them as a class of grumblers. If they would stop going to town so much, running in debt for things they could do without, quit chewing tobacco, drinking and idling so much time away, I believe there need be but few farm mortgages in Southwestern ——— at any rate.

A man from one of the Western States gives it as his opinion:

There is no trouble for any one who uses industry and economy, coupled with good judgment, to pay for a mortgaged farm, at least in this part of———

Divers reasons are given for the indebtedness:

Farmers are robbed by all kinds of monopolies, which have been built up by political parties.

Mortgage companies eat us up in this country.

The ——— contraction of currency.

Prohibitory tariff—it kills the farmer.

To help support grain gamblers, merchants, bankers and boodler politicians.

A wife, whose husband has been dead 13 years, truly gets the "last word." The husband had paid the mortgage, but had neglected to have it canceled. She wrote:

The old sinner has been dead 13 years, and as he gave up the mortgage I supposed he had it canceled. Holly thought he knew how to do business, but you see he failed.

This man answers the question so often before agricultural societies, "Why do our boys leave the farm?"

Our young men leave the farm to become book agents, clerks, railroade s and Doods at more wages than the farmers business can pay and keep above expenses.

While it is conceded that the salvation of a country is to be in debt, it is not generally supposed to be conducive to the good morals of individuals to so mortgage themselves. But here is a man who testifies that it at least tames the spirits. After stating that he mortgaged his property to buy more land, he subscribes himself, "Yours in a subdued frame of mind."

A score or more "improve" the opportunity, thinking doubtless that their letters will be seen by the president and read to congress assembled.

Give us free coinage of silver. Enlarge our circulating medium. Then we can pay our debts and will not be asking for stay laws.

The cause of my indebtedness is the Republican party.

The policy of the Democratic party.

Here is a comment on our good English language. The writer may be ready to accept our institutions, but he loves not our tongue. Hear him:

I don't no if every question be answered properly, because we don't use that Langwich on the Farm but I think it will do allright. I think if the Government would reform the English Langwich or throw out all the Dead letters and read and write so, the Speak it, that wood be a graet Improvement for every one. we don't like that high Langwich. There is no time for working people to learn it, and no pay in it.

Listen to a few explanations:

Wanted money to gamble on.

The original mortgage, $400, was given by me to pay up a bill for whisky consumed by me at 25 cents a drink.

To pay expenses of elections. Busted!

A woman writes:

To pay expenses in politics for M. C.

Another writes:

I borrowed this money to buy Sunday clothes so the citizens would say good morning Mrs. ——.

Another borrowed money 'to get married on."

A few more, brief, but to the point, are:

To make home more pleasant, purchased organ to keep my boy at home, which proved a success, for which I am proud.

Travel to seek a wife, in which success was my reward.

To get shed of bad neighbors.

To settle with a girl without a wedding.

As a specimen of the possible combinations which may be made with the 26 letters of the alphabet the following is good:

To pay Holeseal Grocierys Bills the Pleas has Been sould at ockshian seal sum time a Gow I got nothing out of it.

And besides all the effusive letters in prose there had to be read quite frequently gems like the following:

Friend Porter, your questions have just
come to hand,
Concerning the mortgage which covers my
land;
The government surely is taking great
pains,
Whether debtors or creditors pocket the
gains,
I hand you my answers, Friend Porter,
and now
What's the government going to do, any-
how?
Give us cheap transportation, and ere a
decade
Iowa farm mortgages all will be paid.
Home market still better—Horace Boies is
a fraud
When he tells us our produce should all go
abroad.
We send it there now—by the hand of a
thief—
Let the government give us the needed re-
lief:
Let it buy up the railroads and run them at
cost,
And the gripe of the millionaire soon will
be lost;
Let it give us home markets, and then we
shall see
Our toilers contented and happy shall be.

Perhaps the happiest of all these correspondents is the one who writes: "A fiddle, gun, and a yellow dog is all I own on this earth."

MADE HIM DESPERATE.

Then the Baby Talk Was All to a Dog.

Detroit Free Press.

She had a shrill young voice that pervaded the whole car, and when she spoke to the infantile darling at her side, she slopped over into baby talk that made all the other passengers grit their teeth and clutch the plush backs of the seats in front. The car was full, and the found young guardian of infancy and innocence occupied the first seat. Back to back with that was the seat that faced the stove, and on this undesirable spot sat a thin, old man, with three satchels and chin whiskers.

There was a lull for a few miles, and the passengers began to relax their muscles and breathe freer, when the fusilade suddenly began again.

"Seepy, ittle dirl? Oh, so seepy?"

No response.

"Was oo mamma's wittle yam? Mamma's wittle yammy yam? Look up here! Look at me! Oh, you bad. Was oo mamma's naughty bad?"

Three slaps.

"Oh, you bad, precious, ittle sing. Mamma's Daisy Ducktums, her ownie totty trots. Kissum me! Do you hear? Kissum me!"

There were beads of perspiration on the face of the man with the chin whiskers, and when the conductor opened the car door he gave a convulsive shiver that knocked down the coal shovel.

"Conductor," he whispered, "you haven't come too soon."

"Why?"

"I'm a desperate man."

"Too hot?" asked the conductor soothingly, opening the stove door.

"Hot? Man, it's that woman and baby back of me. It's the baby twaddle. I tell you I can't stand it. I've raised nine young ones myself out in Ioway, and I didn't raise 'em on that. Git the woman anything she wants. Git her a house and lot. I'll chip in, but keep her quiet. If you don't, conductor, I'll brain that baby with this yaller sample case. Hear? I'm despirit!"

The conductor didn't reply. He eaned over to the young woman and said:

"Madam, you must send that dog to the baggage-car."

ENTIRELY TOO CAUTIOUS.

Hid Her Jewels in the Waste Basket Against Burglars.

Jeweler's Review.

Mrs. Joseph B. Moore lost a jewel casket containing a marquise diamond ring with emerald center, two gold rings with solitaire diamond setting and a diamond bracelet, the whole valued at $1,500.

It had been her custom every night upon retiring to place the casket at the bottom of a waste paper basket which stands in the bedroom, the theory being that it is there safer from burglarious intrusion than if hidden elsewhere. In the morning she takes it out again.

Thursday morning the chambermaid removed the basket while the case was still in it, and upon her notification the coachman carried it out in the rear and emptied it. He then came back into the house, secured a match and burned up the small pile of papers and rubbish. Ten minutes later Mrs. Moore discovered her loss, hurried out and raked over the ashes, but found no trace of her missing jewels.

The servant and coachman denied all knowledge of having seen or taken the jewelry, and the supposition is that while the coachman was hunting a match some person or persons saw the box and made away with it.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

EDITORS OF OTHER PAPERS CAUSE HIM SOME TROUBLE.

Will Hereafter Have a Sign to Hang on the Door.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST

STOPPING A PANIC.—On Thursday last the horse editor of a California paper was our guest for half a day. He didn't look a bit like a sheriff or detective, but it was whispered around town that he was an officer in search of a man who broke jail in Indiana two years ago, and for an hour or two Apache avenue was almost deserted. Some of our most eminent citizens mounted the first cayuse they found hitched to a post and took a run out into the country. As soon as we got onto the racket we sent out men in every direction to explain who our guest was, and that there was not the slighest occasion for a panic, and after awhile something like public confidence was restored. As editor, mayor, state senator and prospective postmaster of this town we shall have many visitors in the future. We have had a card printed to hang on the door of the city hall. On the one side it reads:

CAN'T EXACTLY SAY
WHO HE IS AFTER THIS TIME,
BUT IT WOULD BE WELL
TO GO ON A HUCKLEBERRY PICNIC!

Those who do not get away after reading the above, which is printed in clear, bold type, must not blame us if anything happens. On the other side it reads:

FALSE ALARM!
HE IS ONLY A TENDERFOOT,
AND BUSINESS CAN GO ON AS USUAL!

We do not positively guarantee that we shall be dead right on all occasions, but shall do our best. Watch the front door of the city hall!

WANTED.—We have a Fourth of July oration, a speech on the discovery of America, an address to farmers, a be autiful thing on the bulwarks of lib-

THE HORSE EDITOR OF A CALIFORNIA PAPER WAS OUR GUEST.

erty, a happy hit on the degeneration of man, and a tender and touching eulogy on the death of Julius Cæsar, which we are anxious to exchange with some Eastern editor for speeches on protection, free trade, reciprocity, the negro problem, etc. We want to be heeled as a State senator. We don't propose to sit like a bump on a log while some critter gets up and captures the senate with a whirlwind of oratory. We are going to mix right in and splash water with the biggest or them, and if the citizens of this town want to meet us with a brass band every Saturday evening as we come home we shall make no kick about it. For several years past this State senatorial district has been represented by men who couldn't get up in the senate and repeat one of the ten commandments without getting shaky in the knees and being subject to ridicule. We are going to make a change. We don't want to say too much at this time, but any man who bets that we don't strike the country like a blizzard coming down on a cucumber patch in August is going to go dead broke.

THE INEVITABLE.—Monday evening last Mrs. Colonel Tompkins gave a german at her residence on Cactus hill and neglected to send us an invitation. She told some of her friends that she gave us the cut because we were too fresh. The result was what might have been expected and what will happen in 99 cases out of 100 when we are socially snubbed. While the german was at its height we were telegraphing to St. Louis. Friday morning an officer arrived and invited Colonel Tompkins to make a little trip with him. The colonel didn't want to go, but he had to, and it may be several years before he returns. We may be fresh, or we may be the only man in this town who is throughly up on social etiquette and carries himself accordingly. In either case it won't do to snub us. It has been tried 8 or 10 times, and in every case the snubbers have come to grief.

M. QUAD.

QUARANTINE TALK.

The Bill For National Control Under Discussion in the Senate.

WILL BE CONTINUED TO-MORROW.

Senator White of Louisiana Prevents an Early Vote.

HIS CONSTITUENTS OBJECT.

No Treaty to Prevent Suspension of Immigration.

OTHER NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The two days assigned for the consideration of the bills as to quarantine and as to suspending immigration have proved to be too short for the disposal of even the first of these measures, and the special order has been extended so as to include Monday next; after which, if the measures be not then disposed of, the anti-option bill will, in all probability, displace them. A vote might have been reached on the quarantine bill to-day had not Mr. White of Louisiana avowed his purpose to prevent it; nor would he give his consent to have the final vote taken on Monday, inasmuch as he had learned that several gentlemen from New Orleans were now on their way to Washington to present their views in opposition to the measure.

There were very few senators present when the day's proceedings begun. Certificates of election of presidential electors were presented by the vice president from Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Washington, and were placed on file.

GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska, and it was referred to the committee on territories. It provides that the seat of government shall be at Sitka and that the executive power of the Territory shall be vested in a governor and secretary. The territory is designated as one judicial district, with a resident district judge, required to hold at least two terms of court annually, one at Sitka and one at Junea. The bill directs the President to appoint seven commissioners with powers of county judges, at an annual salary of $2,000 each. Other minor offices are provided for, and the general laws of the State of Oregon are declared to be the law in the territory of Alaska. The territory is also declared to be a land district and suitable provision for entries is made. Dealing in or manufacturing liquor is prohibited, save for medicinal purposes, by licensed druggists. All persons, including Indians born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, residing in Alaska at the time of the passage of this act, are declared to be citizens of the United States, and a person who cannot speak the English language in ordinary conversation shall not be allowed to vote or hold electoral office. All male persons 21 years of age, except those disqualified, who shall have resided in the territory three months prior to any duly authorized election, shall be entitled to vote. None but natives are allowed to reside on the coast of Alaska north of Bering straits and within the interior north of the Arctic circle.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.

The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service was taken up; and the formal amendments which were offered last evening were agreed to. This brought the senate to the amendment reported by the committee on epidemic diseases as section 7 of the bill, which empowers the President to suspend, for such time as he shall deem necessary, immigration from countries or places where the cholera or yellow fever exist.

Mr. Kyle of South Dakota moved to strike out "yellow fever" and insert "other contagious or infectious disease," and he spoke of the prevalence of typhus fever in Mexico. After a desultory discussion, the amendment was agreed to; and then section 7, as thus amended, was agreed to.

An amendment which was offered by Mr. Squire of Washington, designating the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service as the officer by whom certain duties were to be executed, provoked considerable discussion and some unpleasant criticism, Mr. Chandler intimating that Dr. Wyman had been using influence at the capitol in order to have such a compliment paid him, Messrs. Platt of Connecticut and Teller of Colorado declaring that in that case he was not the proper man for the position and that his friends were doing him great injustice and harm.

DR. WYMAN DEFENDED.

Mr. Chandler's statement was contradicted by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, who, with Mr. Call of Florida, defended Dr Wyman from the attacks made upon him, characterized him as a man of high character and delicate consideration, and intimated that the outside influences which were at work were being used by persons adverse to the marine hospital service. Finally Mr. Squire withdrew the amendment, expressing himself satisfied with a modification suggested by Mr. Harris, and which was approved by the senate.

Discussion was interrupted to allow amendments to be offered and acted upon. Several amendments were offered by Mr. Chandler and agreed to, as also one appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended by the president to meet exegencies in the execution of the provisions of the bill. A somewhat formal amendment having been offered by Mr. Platt, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. White, who stated frankly that his purpose was to prevent action on the bill to-day, nor would he consent to have the vote taken on Monday, as he had a telegram from New Orleans stating that some gentlemen of that city were now on their way to Washington in opposition to the bill.

HARRIS AND CALL SPAT.

After some informal interchanges of views an agreement was reached that the special order as to the bills on the subject of quarantine and immigration shall be continued till Monday, and that the anti-option bill shall be resumed on Tuesday. The call for the yeas and nays on Mr. Platt's amendment was then withdrawn by Mr. White, but Mr. Call of Florida made an argument against it. When he had taken his seat Mr. Harris arose and said, with an air of sarcasm, that he would not have spoken on the subject if he had supposed that his remarks would have provoked the senator from Florida to enlighten the senate again. This observation was resented by Mr. Call, who declared that he would not be influenced by the ill-natured remark of any senator, and that the senator from Tennessee addressed the senate inopportunely quite as often as he did. The unpleasantness went no further. Mr. Platt's amendment was agreed to, and the bill went over till Monday.

The House bill extending for five years the act for the construction of a deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas, was taken from the calendar and passed, with an amendment limiting the extension to two years. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

NO TREATY IN THE WAY.

Congress at Liberty to Suspend the Immigrant Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In response to the senate resolution relative to the possible violation of treaty obligations under the pending Chandler immigration suspension bill, the President to-day transmitted to the senate the reply of the secretary of state. The secretary says that he is not aware of any treaty which specifically purports to restrict the right of this government to control immigration into the United States. The only one which makes any express reference to immigration is that of 1880 with China. He is of the opinion that the bill is not in conflict with any treaty stipulation into which the United States has entered.

HOW HE SLEPT.

The Dude From the Country Wanted No Instructions.

Detroit Free Press.

The hotel clerk was talking to the drummer.

"You see a good many funny things in your travels," he said, "and occasionally I see one or two, and stay at home."

"For instance," inquired the drummer nonchalantly.

"Well, day before yesterday we had a country dude stopping with us over night. He had on store clothes and a blue necktie, and what he didn't know wasn't worth knowing. When he started up to his room at night I told him there was a folding bed in it, and, if he wished, the bell boy would show him how it worked. But not much, he didn't want to be shown anything. He knew a thing or two about the city, he did, even if he did live in the country. So I let him go, and next morning he paid his bill without a word and went away. About noon I happened to be on the floor, and a chambermaid called me to take a look in his room. And what a sight met my eyes! The bottom drawer of the bureau was pulled out as far as it would come, and in it were all the rugs in the room, with a towel spread over one end for a pillow. Evidently he had tried to sleep, for pinned up on the glass was a sarcastic little legend reading:

"'Gol dern yore foldin beds. Why don't you make 'em longer and put more kivvers onto um? Mebbe you expect a man to stand up and sleep in your durned old cubberd.'"

The drummer laughed.

"The 'durned old cubberd,'" resumed the clerk, "was one of our best wardrobe folding beds," and then they both laughed.

STARS ON CARDBOARD.

AN EXCELLENT WAY BY WHICH TO TEACH ASTRONOMY.

It Is Fascinating While at the Same Time Instructive.

A writer in the *Scientific American* tells us of some new and simple devices for use in star study. He describes one devise as follows:

"I provide a sheet of cardboard, say two feet square, one side of which is covered with what is known as luminous paint. This remarkable substance has the quality of storing up the sunlight, and gradually delivering the same in the darkness. The paint is a chemical combination, chiefly of lime and sulphur. This luminous sheet I pin upon a light wooden board. I also cut out of common cardboard a few small stars of different sizes, to represent stars of the first, second, third and

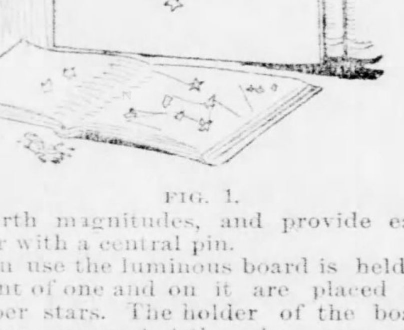


FIG. 1.

fourth magnitudes, and provide each star with a central pin.

In use the luminous board is held in front of one and on it are placed the paper stars. The holder of the board glances upward at the sky, notes the position of the stars, and then arranges their counterparts upon the luminous board, the glowing purple light of which, even in the darkest night, enables him to do this with the utmost ease and satisfaction. The counterfeit stars being thus arranged and fastened upon the board, it is taken indoors and compared with the map or chart, with which the selected group is instantly recognized and named.

In this simple way the forms, positions and component stars of

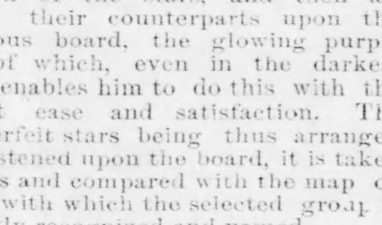


FIG. 2.

all the principal heavenly bodies may quickly be learned by any person without a teacher; and the study, while it instructs and impresses the mind, is, in the highest degree, fascinating.

A still simpler device, but in the same line, is to cut the stars out of luminous cardboard, and then arrange and pin them as before described upon the surface of a wooden board, say two feet square, painted dead black. In this case the movable stars will appear luminous on the board, even in the darkest night. This is illustrated in Fig. 1. Instead of using ordinary pins, wire round staples bent up as shown in Fig. 2 will be found convenient, these are easily fingered and quickly placed as desired.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Pitching Material in Big Demand by the Various League Clubs For 1893.

NINETEEN THUS FAR SECURED.

Seasoned Timber Given the Preference Over the Raw Stuff.

PUGS WILL TALK FOR A MONTH.

The activity displayed by the League clubs in securing new players, little as it is, demonstrates at least the fact that pitching material is most in demand. Every club excepting New York, Brooklyn and Louisville, which are at present in an unsettled condition, have signed or laid claim to one or more pitchers. New York and Louisville are engaged in internal strifes, and are practically without heads, the president of each club being a target to dissatisfied directors, while in Brooklyn there seems to be a misunderstanding between President Byrne and Manager Ward which may terminate in Ward's release or exchange. These three clubs have not made a move toward securing new players, nor has any of them even hinted at a craving to develop raw material during the season of 1893.

So far as reported 35 new players have been either signed or claimed by League clubs to date. Of these 19 are pitchers, 5 catchers, 7 infielders and 4 outfielders. St. Louis and Baltimore have secured the greatest number of new players, each having seven on the string; Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland and Washington come next with four each; Cincinnati has three, and Philadelphia and Boston each one. Billy Barnie has been selected by Louisville as manager, and may be heard from shortly. Pat Powers's stay with the New York club is uncertain, though there was some talk of him succeeding John B. Day as president, and holding the same dual position now enjoyed by Al Buckenberger of the local club. The differences between Byrne and Ward may be patched up or entirely removed, and then there will be a general preparation for the opening of the season all along the line.

Although there has not been the least intimation of such a move from the heads of the different clubs, it is believed by some on the outside that an attempt will be made at the next League meeting, March 7, to return to an eight-club organization, by inducing Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington to withdraw and reorganize the old American Association. Moral persuasion alone is to be used to accomplish this. The League clubs are heartily sick of paying out money and incurring debts for the sake of a clear route to financial success, only to find that they are following a jack-o'-lantern leading them still deeper into the swamp of failure. They found the route so dismal and disappointing last season that finally they lost all discretion and yelled with might and main at every step. Their screams and lamentations drew upon them the attention of the public, which forgot all about attending the games in its astonishment at the unprecedented antics of the grand old League. Those who talk about a return to the old order of things point to the fact that for the first time on record only one man was appointed to make out a schedule of next season's games. President Young, it is surmised, will have two schedules in his inside pocket to suit whatever emergency may arise.

Of the 19 pitchers secured by the League clubs since the season of 1892 closed, eight have been members of League teams at one time or another, two have seen service in the Players league and American Association, and nine have never played outside of minor leagues. Arthur Clarkson, just signed by St. Louis, is the oldest, professionally speaking, in the lot. He began in 1887 as pitcher for the Portland (Me.) team. In 1888 he was a member of the Chicago Whites, but was released early in the season and joined the Limas, which won the championship of the tri-State league. In 1889 and 1890 he was with Buffalo and St. Paul, but did not do enough work for either to get a record. In 1891 he was with the New Havens. After the disbandment of the New Haven team Clarkson was secured by the New York club. His work with the Giants was not of a high character. He pitched one game against the Pittsburghs at Exposition park and was hit hard and often. Pittsburgh made five runs in the first inning and knocked John Clarkson's brother out of the box. Bob Barr relieved Arthur. Last season Clarkson pitched for the Troy team, and did very well. He is now one of the reserved men of the Eastern league.

The next oldest pitchers of the new crop are Knell, Gastright and Bumpus Jones, each having begun his professional life in 1888. Phil Knell first blossomed out with the Greenhood & Morans of the California league. That was a year before the clubs of the California league, which was an outcome of a business league, dropped their old names and sailed under the cognomen of their cities. The Haverlys, Pioneers and Greenhood & Morans live now in memory only, and in their stead are the San Franciscos, Sacramentos and Oaklands. The Stockton club has always played under the name of its city, though last season it was not in the ring. Before the close of the season of 1888 the Alleghenys secured Knell, but he was not thought good enough to keep, and so was let go after the season closed. Since then Knell has played with St. Joe, Omaha, Sacramento, Philadelphia Players league, Columbus, Washington, Philadelphia league, San Francisco and Los Angeles teams. Gastright began with the Toledos in 1888. For the next three seasons he pitched for Columbus, and last season was with the Washingtons. Bumpus Jones, whose record was given a few weeks ago, began with the Cartons in 1888.

Six of the pitchers were first heard of in 1889. They are Al Mauck, claimed by Chicago; Schellermen, by Cleveland; Dolan, by St. Louis; Dewald and McNabb, by Baltimore, and Darby, by Philadelphia. Mauck was then with the Danville team, and Schellerman with Jamestown. Jack Dolan began with the Hamiltons of the International league. George Weidman, the old Detroit pitcher, was also with the Hamiltons that season. As it was Dolan's first year on the diamond so it was Weidman's last. The Hamiltons of 1889 contained many who were or have become quite familiar to base ball patrons. Among the players were Joe Visner, Ed Swartwood, Marr Phillips, John Rainey, Joe Knight, Pete McShannick, Eddie Sales, Walter Brodie, Frank Ward and Billy Blair. The latter was the East End pitcher who was secured by Anson for the Chicago at the end of the season, but who died before the season of 1890 opened.

Charles Dewald pitched his first professional game for Dayton in 1889. Frank Killen, now one of the best pitchers in the country, had also been signed by the Daytons, but was sent home without having been given a trial. The preference was given to Dewald, who pitched and played right field. He was released before the season closed and joined the Union Citys. In 1890 he was given a trial by the Cleveland Players' league team, after having pitched for the Jamestowns. In 1891 he was with Buckenberger's Sioux City team. Last season Dewald began with the Toledos, then went to Memphis and finally was found playing for the Oakland and San Jose teams of the California league.

P. J. McNabb, the other new Baltimorian, started his professional life in Waco of the Texas league in 1889. He proved so successful that he was bought from the Wacos by Denver, where he found Tom Dolan, Galvin's old catcher, Dalrymple, McClelland and Treadway. Last season he pitched for the Los Angeles club, the champions of the California league. On September 25 he held the heavy hitters of the San Jose team down to one hit.

The year 1890 brought out Gus McGinnis of the Chicagos, T. C. Williams of the Clevelands, and John Wadsworth and Kirtley Baker of the Baltimores. McGinnis began with the Muncie team of the Indiana league. In 1891 he played with the Mariettes of the Michigan league. Last summer he began with Seattle and finished with Helena.

Williams pitched for Canton in 1890, the same year that brought out Denton Young. Jimmy Peoples, the old catcher, was manager of the team. George Strief played second and third bases, and it was his last appearance on the diamond. In 1891 Williams played with a semi-professional team in Canton, and at the end of the season was signed by the Clevelands for 1892. He was not called upon to do much work and continued with the Cantons.

John Wadsworth was given a trial by the Cleveland League team in 1890. He did not prove satisfactory and was released. He joined the Bradfords and did well. In 1891 he pitched for the Portland (Ore.) team. Last season he was drawn out of the grab bag by St. Paul, was transferred with that team to Ft. Wayne, and after the collapse of the Western association went to Atlanta.

Kirtley Baker got his first start in life with the Alleghenys in 1890. He was a member of the gallant One Hundred and Fourteenth. Of this famous aggregation there are only two remaining in the League, George Miller and Eddie Burke. In 1891 Baker played with Aurora and Ottumwa of the Illinois-Iowa league. Last year he played with the Chattanoogas of the Southern league, winners of the first season's championship.

Abbey, Bayne, Hastings and Barnett are the four pitchers who stepped into prominence last year. Abbey and Bayne are claimed by Pittsburgh, Hastings by Cleveland and Barnett by St. Louis. Hastings is the young man who pitched for Canton when the St. Louis Browns were defeated last season.

Last Thursday Andy Bowen knocked out Joe Fielden in 22 rounds. The latter, though beaten, showed a great deal of gameness, which evidently means that he has no intention of leaving the ring. This fight is the only one scheduled for this month, the next battle being that between Johnny Griffin and Billy Murphy on February 6. Of course there will be fights before the California clubs for small purses between Australians seeking a foothold in this country. Although fights will be scarce for the next two months, the talk of fights, bobbing up of unheard-of or forgotten pugilists, challenges, backdowns and all that will fill the time quite enough to keep the irons hot.

J. H. G.

TURNING GRANITE COLUMNS.

The Mason's Chisel Is Now Superseded by e Lathe.

Granite for columns balusters, round posts and urns is now worked chiefly lathes, which, for the heaviest work, are made large enough to handle blocks 25 feet long and five feet in diameter.

Instead of being turned to the desired size by sharp cutting instruments, says *Waverly Magazine*, as in ordinary machines for turning wood and metal, granite is turned or ground away by the wedge-like action of rather thick steel dies, rotated by the pressure of the stone as it slowly turns in the lathe.

The dies, which are six or eight inches in diameter, are set at quite an angle to the stone and move with an automatic carriage along the lathe bed.

Large lathes have four dies, two on each side, and a column may be reduced some two inches in diameter the whole length of the stone by one lateral movement of the carriage along the bed.

The first lathe for turning granite cut only cylindrical or conical columns, but an improved form is so made that templets or patterns may be inserted to guide the carriages, and columns having any desired swell may be as readily turned.

For fine grinding and polishing the granite is transferred to another lathe, where the only machinery used is to produce a simple turning or revolution of the stone against iron blocks carrying the necessary grinding or polishing materials.

Rather Incomplete.

Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Hayseed—I don't know as Miranda married so very wealthy after all. I was surprised at some of the things I saw down at her house.

Mr. Hayseed—Why, ain't the house furnished well?

Mrs. Hayseed—Oh, yes; they have plenty of expensive things, but somehow everything don't seem to correspond. Why, Miranda's got a marble statue in the library with both arms broken off, and in the parlor she's got four or five chromos without a sheet of glass in any of the frames.

A Queer Sign.

The *Boot and Shoe Recorder* chronicles a curiosity of advertising—a placard displayed in a shop window. Thus:

SLIPPERS
For Ladies Should Never be Used
FOR SPANKING PURPOSES.
Mothers will be presented with a fine, well-made rattan carpet-beater with every pair of shoes. Bring the boy with you and we will show you how to use it.

FLYING IN THE AIR.

Joaquin Miller's Brother Thinks He Has Made a Perfect Skycycle.

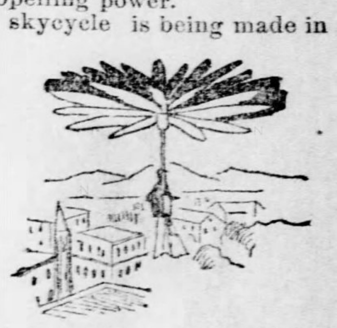
IT IS CONTROLLED BY PEDALS.

Wings Which Are Expected to Lift the Machine on High.

CAN ALSO STEER WITH THEM

George H. Miller of Eugene, Ore., is now engaged in perfecting what he calls a skycycle. The skycycle, should it accurately represent the conception of Mr. Miller, will closely imitate the flight of a bird, says the San Francisco *Examiner*. It is expected to combine great rising power, sustaining power and propelling power.

The skycycle is being made in har-



THE SKYCYCLE.

mony with the demonstrated theory that if a plane of one superficial foot be passed through the air horizontally with the front edge 12-14 of an inch higher than the back, at a speed of 60 miles an hour, it will sustain a weight of 14 pounds and require only one pound of "push" power to maintain the speed.

The skycycle to have a steel shaft running straight up from the center of the wheel for about a dozen feet from the pedals, the whole surmounted by two sets of fans or fingers placed horizontly one above the other. The steel shaft is made in three parts, one within the other, and the main or drive wheel is provided with cogs, and is moved by means of pedals and hand cranks. The drive wheel operates upon two miter wheels—one fitted to the base of the steel shaft and the other at the top of the drive wheel to another shaft. When the drive wheel is put in motion the fans are set to revolving, each series in opposite directions. The gearing gives the wings a revolving speed of 60 miles an hour on their outer edge.

To ascend, the speed of the wings is increased. To descend, the speed is diminished. The forward movement is attained by a somewhat intricate manipulation of the wings. Each wing is provided with a joint and elbow, and as the wing revolves the elbow strikes a stationary plane, twisting or tipping the wing. This plane is adjustable and is connected by wires with the operator. As the wings, on their backward movement, approach a point at right angles with the direction desired, the plane is so adjusted that the wing tips and catches the air horizontally, like an oar in the water.

To turn right or left one side of the wings is tipped more than the others, so that at all times the machine is entirely under the control of the operator. For long journeys or for carrying extra weights a gas and electric combination motor, Mr. Miller says, will be necessary to afford additional power.

The wings or fingers of the fan are made of bamboo and silk. The shafts are of cold drawn steel and the gearing of aluminum. Friction is reduced to the minimum by ball bearings. The inventor is a brother of Joaquin Miller, the poet.

A PARIS GIRL'S REVENGE.

She Used Mustard Effectively as Her Weapon.

From La Temps.

A young lady in Paris has been jilted by her lover, though she had tried all she could to retain her place in his affections. After she had wept in solitude for several days she determined to have her revenge. The viscount was preparing to dine at his club, and was only waiting for the return of his valet whom he had sent out for a paper, when there was a loud ring, and he had to open the door himself. Before him stood a tall female figure dressed in black, her face ghastly pale with suppressed emotion. The viscount started back—"Jeanne!"

The young lady advanced a few steps into the passage, hissed the word "wretch!" and produced from behind her back a small Venetian phial, the gift of a former lover. Quick as lightning she lifted it in the air and dashed its contents in the face of the gay deceiver. With a loud yell he dropped to the ground and shouted for help. The neighbors, the concierge, and the police hastened to the spot. The unhappy man could not be persuaded to get up, from the ground, on which he rolled about in apparent agony, crying, "Vitriol vitriol! I am a dead man?" Meantime Jeanne stood there like a marble statue, gazing at her victim.

"Are you the perpetrator of the deed?" gasped the commissary of police, out of breath with running up the stairs.

Jeanne gave a silent nod.

"You have thrown a corrosive fluid at his face?"

Another nod.

"I am dying—dying!"

"What kind of fluid was it?"

Jeanne hesitated to reply. A gleam of fierce satisfaction illumined her features. Then came the answer, clear and steady, from her lips:

"A very weak infusion of mustard!"

Jeanne was avenged. Paris had not laughed so much for a long time. The viscount has made himself scarce.

WHAT THE PIRRY-WOO SAID.

Gay Pirry-woo, in his waistcoat red,
Swings on a willow branch over the pool;
Little Pe-whit, with cunning round head,
Preens her feathers all gray and cool.

"Pirry-wir-ooh, wir-ooh!" sings one.
"Sweet, sweet, how the breeze flies thro';
See how the willow leaves dance in the sun."
"Dear," cries gray-gown, "that's Pirry-woo!"

Redcoat dips in the pool his beak;
"Pirry-wir-ooh, wir-ooh, wir-ooh!"
Ho, what a curious way to speak;
But Pe-whit answered, for down she flew.

Two little bills in the water dip;
Wonderful trills between each sip—
"Pirry-wir-ooh,"
"Pe-whit, pe-whit!"
Such a duet as they drink and flit,
"Pirry-wir-ooh,
I woo, I woo!"
"What if you do? What if you do?
Pe-whit.
Not a bit!"
High up there, on dancing b[illegible]
Little gray-gown's fluttering[illegible]
"Pe-whit! Not a bit of a ne[illegible]
But, dear Pirry-woo, in ev[illegible]
A sister I'll be to you,
Pe-whit!"

—Cora Stewart Wheeler [illegible]tion.

Among the many ideas which have been advanced by writers and cynics from time immemoral, until it has almost become an accepted fact the world over, is the one that a woman will always choose a "rake" upon whom to lavish her love and tenderness, rather than a man who has never in the least lapsed from the path of rectitude. Everyone who has discussed the subject has a theory to advance about it, and these theories have kept piling up until their name is legion. Yet, if one could analyze them all, the same motive would probably be found at the bottom, namely, womanly sympathy and a desire to reform.

"Womanly sympathy" will have a very great deal to answer for on the day of reckoning, I think, if all the things accredited to it are brought up then. But if we cut away all the ideality of a woman's character (I take it for granted none of my readers could be so cruel) we shall find an idea which is very much of the earth, earthy in this preference for the blacksheep, and moreover we shall find that there is the inevitable moral hidden here. While the desire to help and convert a noted gambler, drinker, or libertine may be felt by some women to a great extent, it is very seldom the cause, but rather the effect of the preference. There are a few women in the world who are sufficiently akin to the angels to devote the best part of their hearts and minds to the cause of erring humanity, but these are not the women at present under discussion. They stand on a plane up higher, and even if they were brought down to the level of the earth for a comparison we should find religious love and fervor as the mainspring of their actions with no question of personal preference at all.

Taking the ordinary woman of every day life, who smiles the ordinary number of smiles and sheds the usual quantity of tears; who can read Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, with an occasional attempt at Browning, but likes "The Duchess" and Mary J. Holmes best, and who sometimes uses a powder puff, "just to take the shine off," and analyze the feelings of that somewhat shallow but generally affectionate little heart with regard to the rake, and we find that reformation hasn't the least thing in the world to do with it. If she were asked about it all she would not tell you in the first sentence nor in the second, but she would go off into a long rambling description of how good and kind Mr. B. is, and how she respects him and admires him and—all that, you know, far more than that dreadful Mr. A., who is always saying—h'm!—queer things, and who has such a funny look sometimes when you smile at him. But—but—really Mr. A. is awfully clever and he has been to so many places and knows so many things, and always does the right thing at the right time—and—but Mr. B. is very good, you know, and of course we all admire him greatly. Ah! here is the secret; if the interrogator has the wit to glean it out of that ramble. Mr. B. is so good and upright and honorable that he has no time to be fascinating, and that woman does not live who does not rather like to be fascinated—sometimes.

The "rake," "blacksheep," what you will, has had the rough edges worn off his masculinity. In his intercourse with others of his kind, most of whom are educated and cultured, he has acquired that "savoir faire," that knack of knowing how to do things, which nothing can make awkward, and which is more than attractive in a woman's eyes. He it is who appears superior to others in a crowd, who seems to bear down all obstacles with an imperious command, and he it is who knows how to use a fan, to utilize the few spare moments "between times" to whisper something nice; and who knows how to do all this gracefully, to put on a wrap right side up, without catching the hooks in her hair, to fasten a glove with just the proper amount of pressure, and, above all, who knows when to stop and let the honey "soak in," as one bright maiden expressed it more forcibly than elegantly. In after years comes the reality, of course, and life with such a man is never sunshine and roses, but then—what woman will believe that until experience teaches her, and so, after all, what is the use of saying anything about it.

A Card Basket of Rope.

Baby's First Shoes.

In buying the baby the first pair of shoes great care should be taken that no squeezing takes place, for it is owing to this that so many misshapen feet are tramping around the world belonging to men and women who could not tell that their toes were cramped and whose comfort as well as comeliness was sacrificed to a mother's vanity. The sole of a baby's bare foot is not unlike a wedge in shape, the broad part being at the toes. The ideal shoe should conform to this shape as much as possible and be neither too loose nor too tight. It should be amply wide across the great toe joint, allowing [illegible] for spreading, instead of compress[illegible] "little pigs that went to market" [illegible]tably close together.

[illegible]asing Children.

[illegible]ing that should be put a [illegible]mptly than the disposition [illegible]ce to tease children. [illegible]ot realize the actual cruelty of the deed, but think it clever to worry and fret some nervous little creature into a spasm of tears and then chuckle "cry baby" when the outburst is beyond the control of the sufferer. It would be no lack of manners on the mother's part if she rebuked a guest who evinced such a tendency, and it would be an act that should be allowed to go unpunished if the tortured little one should retaliate upon its tormentor in some manner not coinciding with the laws of correct deportment daily impressed upon him.

AN ARTISTIC BOOKCASE.

It Can Be Made of a Shoe Box at Small Cost.

New York Recorder.

The illustration shows how an artistic bookcase can be made out of a shoe box. Get a box having the dimensions, 37 inches high, 19 inches broad and 9 inches deep.

Now purchase a few feet of cheap molding and neatly fasten it to the box, letting the lower molding come below the edge so as to hide the castors. This done, fasten the cleats to hold the shelves by means of small wire nails. Boards upon which

dress goods are rolled make excellent shelving. Fasten a brass rod to hold the curtain, which may be of any material; a pair of eastern scarfs of subdued color are very artistic. Paint the case with mat paint of a brown tone, give a few coats, having previously filled all holes with putty. When finished it will be an ornament as well as very useful.

FIXING THE HAIR.

The Psyche Knot One of the Latest Styles in Coiffure.

For evening the mass of the hair may be arranged extremely high on the crown of the head or at the middle of the back, according to the conformation of the face and head. If the face is round it may be placed directly on the crown or quite high, but if it is long it should be arranged considerably lower at the back. A woman with a pure Grecian outline of feature may wisely adopt the new Psyche knot, which differs decidedly from the close little twist with a bunch of curls in the center called by this name a few years ago and worn in the back of the head, midway. The new Psyche knot consists of three distinct twists, one above the other, is rather small and long, and is placed on the crown of the head. A satin ribbon about one inch wide is sometimes wound in this twist and tied in a smart little bow, with standing ends and loops. A diamond-hilted dagger or a jeweled hair pin of any kind is then thrust through the hair.

ART OF DRESSING.

The Dainty Touches Which Do So Much to the Effect.

As everyone knows there is a distinct art in putting on clothes. Some women can tie on a bit of ribbon or adjust a little lace in a way that is simply unattainable by others. In nothing is this more noticeable than in the way the lace shoulder capes, which are now so much the fashion, are worn. They are the most delightful things to cover up deficiencies and to smarten up an old gown, and, if well put on, give a decided air of style to any simple dress. But to look well they should not hang loose over the puffed sleeves, but be adjusted in some way at the shoulders. A very pretty way of doing this is shown where the fitting is done by tying a ribbon around the arm with a bow on the shoulder. The lace is then pulled into a sleeve-shape, leaving the rest to hang over the corsage. This is a capital way, too, of making an evening dress into demi-toilet for a reception dress or one to wear to a small dinner.

NOTES FOR A NURSE.

How to Purify the Invalid's Chamber. Burnt Coffee.

One of the simplest disinfectants of the sick room is ground coffee burnt on a shovel, so as to fill the atmosphere of the room with its pungent aromatic odor. If two red hot coals are placed on a fire shovel, and a teaspoonful of ground coffee is sprinkled over them at a time, using three teaspoonfuls in all, it will fill the room with its aroma, and is said to have the hygenic effect of preventing the spread of various epidemic diseases. The odor is very agreeable and soothing to a sick person, where other disinfections prove disagreeable. Physicians who doubt the power of coffee as a disinfectant, frequently recommended it as a deodorizer, and it is certainly one of the very best and most agreeable. Most of the expensive disinfectants sold in the shops have no special power as such, but are simply deodorizers, the two being frequently confounded.

Something About Flowers.

A tiny garden can be made by cutting a piece of sheet wadding to fit the top of a bowl or a wide mouthed jar, which is filled with water just high enough for the bottom of the wadding to touch it. Two or three small bits of charcoal will keep the water pure, and when all is arranged the top of the wadding is sprinkled with seeds of mignonette, sweet pea or any other easily grown plant. The roots pierce down through the wadding and are nourished by the water, while leaves and blossoms, in a reasonable time, conceal the top.

UNNECESSARY WORK.

How to Avoid Going to the Extreme in Housework.

It takes some good judgment on the part of the housekeeper to know where and how to slight her work. We see housekeepers who go through their daily and yearly round of work, doing all things well, and doing the unimportant things as well as the most important ones. Such a housekeeper, if she does her own work, is of course a drudge, as any person must be who lays out the same amount of effort on all things, regardless of the results, and who neglects nothing that may be made a subject of work. Some housewives have a faculty for making work where there is no need for it; they are naturally industrious and love cleanliness, and their life is a constant warfare against a speck of dust or a misplaced chair or something else that offends the imagination more than any requirements of their existence. With these people the game is too often not worth the powder that they expend to bring it down. They are not discriminating in the application of their labor, and are just as likely to direct it where it shows no result as where it does. These women never say die, and if their back is broken their spirit is not. Their treadmill is largely of their own creation. There is housework that is really created by the worker. The science of housekeeping calls for the suppression of work as well as for its correct performance, and these housekeepers who are incessantly planning work, might better lay their plans to make some of their work unnecessary.

TURNING A NEW LEAF.

Some of the Things Which Send It Back.

Suppose you are a woman who scribbles—in that case, you naturally have nerves. But you turn over a new leaf, and you decide to root out the nerves. You write your determination in your journal, and before it is duly sealed with, say, an illustration of your will power, the woman in the flat below begins her daily practice on the piano. She gets the bass mixed up with her musical intentions, and you smile grimly because of your new leaf. Then the fumes of an Irish stew reach your nostrils. At this juncture, a hand-organ camps in front of the window. Then the bill collector calls. The children in the flat above engage in Delsartean exercises or something less intense, but more active. The cook comes in to say there is no vanilla in the house. Vanilla! It seems hard to let the new leaf blow back on vanilla. If only dynamite would burst in the neighborhood! It would be easier than to endure the placid regret of the cook over the absence of vanilla. Murder has before now been the result of a simpler thing than vanilla when it gets mixed up with nerves.

UNAPPRECIATED.

Kate Field's Experience With Some Small Boys.

Kate Field was lecturing some time ago in a Western town. A half-dozen small boys who had carried handbills from house to house had been rewarded with seats in the front row of the audience. But someway their youthful minds did not seize with absorbing interest on Miss Field's denunciation of Mormondom, and in half an hour they were swapping gum and kicking their heels in utter oblivion of "the distinguished speaker." The forgetfulness was not mutual, however, and after directing many scorching glances at them in vain, Miss Field arose in her wrath.

"Will the usher kindly remove the boys from the room?" she demanded, and as the cowed youngsters were led out by the collar, she launched into a scathing rebuke of the innocent audience. It is said that at the close of the lecture, when the proper time came for applause, you could have heard a pin drop in the stillness.

Attar of Roses.

Gather a quart (when settled down) of rose leaves from fragrant roses. Do not pluck them right after a rain, as they are not as fragrant. Put a layer of the leaves in the bottom of a wide-mouthed glass bottle. Sprinkle with salt, then cover with a layer of absorbent cotton which is wet with pure olive oil. Then fill the bottle with alternate layers until it is full; tie a piece of oil silk double over the top of the bottle and set where the sun will shine on it all day for two weeks. At the end of that time uncover and extract the oil from the cotton and rose leaves. The attar thus made will be superior to much of the perfumes which are sold.

OUTWITTED A MASHER.

She Had Encouraged and Then Got Rid of Him.

The cute girl who outwitted a masher on the Sixth avenue L the other day interested me, says a writer in the New York *Recorder*.

She had undoubtedly "encouraged" the man, who was a mild-looking sort of fellow—probably a country merchant or other "transient."

They had kept the little by-play up pretty steadily from Park row station to Twenty-third street. At Twenty-third street station she got up and made her way to the front of the car, where a crowd was waiting to get off.

He was sitting nearer the back end of the car and easily made his way to the door, jumped off and stationed himself on the platform preparatory for an improvised introduction and tete-a-tete when she came along. But what was his chagrin when the train pulled out to see her calmly seated at a window, beaming a saucy now-I'd-like-to-see-you-catch-me smile at him.

"He "caught on."

So did their fellow-passengers.

EMBERS.

Still the embers glow,
Though the fire is faint and low,
Though the frost is on the pane,
And the year is on the wane,
Still the embers glow.

In the pine wood deep,
Where the shadows lie asleep,
Where the storm complains at night,
And the winter drifts are white,
In the pine wood deep.

Stands the Christmas tree,
Waiting for the children's glee;
Waiting for the mother's hand,
And the joyous household band,
Stands the Christmas tree.

In the shops so bright,
Stuffs with rainbow hues of light,
Costly, carven, rich and rare,
Curious gifts beyond compare,
Bloom untouched by blight,
Catch the eye and lure the heart,
Weaving spells with mystic art,
In the shops so bright.

Life is glad and gay,
Set to dancing-time of holiday.
Home and hearth o'erflow with cheer,
Love unfolds its near and dear,
Life is glad and gay.

Yes, the embers glow!
Though the fire is faint and low,
Though the frost is on the pane,
And the year is on the wane,
Yet the embers glow.

—*Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Bazar.*

NEW YORK CLIQUES.

Fashionable People Generally Not a Whit Better Than Common Folks.

BUT GET IN THE PAPERS OFTENER.

There Is More Pleasure in Meeting the Bohemian People.

GOOD STORIES ABOUT ACTORS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Although New York possesses an enormous number of cliques, there are only two classes of our society that are interesting. To themselves and within their own circle the various sets are no doubt of engrossing importance, but the general world cares nothing about them, and they are born, married and buried without affecting the gayety of nations.

But we have two social classes that are parennially interesting. The very fashionable people and the people of talent always constitute topics of moment in a city that, generally speaking, has to work so hard for a living that, it might reasonably be supposed, no one would think of anything except wage earning. But it may readily be found that the shop girls and the laborers of all degrees of skill are more or less acquainted with Ward McAllister, with the names of prominent actors and the reputation of our newest authors. The American of every class is a newspaper reader, and through the attention that his daily journal gives to the doings of famous folks he generally becomes acquainted with their foibles and characteristics.

The interest given to these two classes proceeds from different causes. The fashionable people are like fish in a well-preserved pond that common folks may gaze at wonderingly but not poach in. The clever people are the conglomerate piscatory denizens of a brook that rushes turbulently through sunshine and shadow, leaving stagnant pools occasionally behind in its course, but generally brisk, eloquent and vigorous, erratic at times and full of queer vagaries, yet stimulant and sparkling in the usual tedium of existence. Beyond their fine equippages, their dinners, receptions and golconda of diamonds, there is little of mental value in the study of the merely rich. The most remarkable matter that social acquaintances could discover in Jay Gould was that he had cold feet, and used to take off his shoes and toast his toes very frequently at the library fire. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a very young man with whiskers, which, after discussing his wealth, is all his familiars can say of him. Ward McAllister is a funny old gentleman, who, being gifted with unconscious humor, believes in himself and makes the town merry with his Dogberry-like effusions in a Sunday newspaper. Mrs. Astor is a nice old lady who wears a king's ransom in jewels, but is otherwise like all other nice old ladies. Her son, John Jacob Astor, is not handsome, but he has a kind disposition and means well.

The most interesting member of our millionaire circle is young Mrs. J. J. Astor, formerly Miss Willing of Philadelphia, who possesses a rare beauty and common sense that would make her distinguished in any walk of life. The most extraordinary feature in these people consists in the fact that our newspapers can find anything in them to write about. But the curiosity of the average reader never becomes dull on this topic, and in order to satisfy it special reporters are engaged to chronicle the comings and goings of folks whose only interest is the vastness of their wealth. Nobody except a person of the most mendacious fancy could discover anything save exemplary qualities of gentlewomanhood in Miss Helen Gould, yet a celebrated journalist was employed last week by one of our newspapers to extol this modest and unassuming young heiress as the most remarkable female of modern times. Despite the enthusiasms of the society reporter, it may be accepted as a fact that Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Vanderbilt and the other fashionable celebrities of this city are no more brilliant nor dignified than thousands of women in simple social station with the exception of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is supremely lovely, and famous beauties are no more beautiful than the ladies whose charms adorn the society of every city in America. The rapturous stories to the contrary that frequently appear in New York papers are merely the inventions of reporters who call in fancy to relieve a tedious theme of some of its dulness. The quality of sarcastic humor is not wanting in metropolitan journalism. At irregular intervals we take up somebody or other and make a butt of him. But in plain English, Mr. McAllister is an entirely ordinary person, who has not yet realized that the press is poking fun at him, and Berry Wall was, until his marriage, merely a red-faced young man who rivaled certain emotional actors in the art of dressing badly.

The greatness of these people is dependent entirely on the space that newspapers give to them and the inventive genius of space writers. A continual visitor to the editor's table is the neatly engraved card stating that Mrs. Highlife will give a reception, a dinner or a tea on a certain date, in one corner of which is written in feminine script: "Please send a reporter." But we have a great number of still more interesting folks in New York, who frequently don't want reporters sent to chronicle their doings, yet who always receive attention from the newspapers. The upper crust and the seasoning of society are things that invariably engage the curious attention of readers who constitute the minor meat of the pie of life.

This seasoning is Bohemia. In comparison with the flake of filigree under which it shelters, and the substantial mass of conventionalism to which it lends zest, Bohemia is brilliant, pungent, tempting, yet unsatisfying. Any condition of society composed entirely of Bohemians would be bedlam. Any community destitute of Bohemians would be intolerable. The men and women of original talent who relieve existence of its tedium and make life worth living are admirable as elements in the advance of civilization. But no commonplace person would be content to exchange the everyday world for this rarified atmosphere of Parnassus. Nobody is so delightful to meet at a dinner party as a poet, a painter or an author. Yet if you make up your mind to quit the dullness of finance or trade and abide in future with the genius whose cynicism, wit and philosophy were charming at the soup and fascinating at the finger bowls you must presently long to dismount from Pegasus and resume the journey of life in an old-fashioned horse car.

I walked down Fifth avenue the other afternoon during the hour when the full tide of the afternoon parade was flowing: an unbroken procession of private carriages, the downtown carriages containing wives or daughters, the uptown carriages wives or daughters, with the addition of husband or father. Many of the women, most of them in fact, who drive down to meet their husbands or fathers do not go as far down as the offices, but pick them up at the elevated road stations, at Eighth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth or Twenty-third streets. I remarked to my friend that the coachmen and grooms were a sphinx-like looking lot.

"That's the characteristic that chiefly recommends them," my friend, a well-known rounder, replied. "Those husbands and fathers, brothers and sons are only human, although they do look somewhat saint-like in the parade."

"What's that got to do with it?" I asked.

"My dear little innocent!" the rounder exclaimed. "Being human, they want their humanity respected. Did it ever occur to you what a number of private carriages you see drive up the avenue at suspiciously late hours at night? Those men use their own carriages late at night in self-defense. New York's public carriage drivers are a rather decent lot as a rule, but there are some bad ones who keep a sharp lookout for a chance to turn a dishonest dollar. Here is an instance I happen to know about. A merchant of apparent respectability was called upon one day by a driver who insisted upon seeing him privately. He said he wanted to 'borrow' $250.

"'I am not in the money lending business,' said the merchant shortly.

"'I thought mebbe you might be,' the fellow said, 'for I drove you last night.'

"'And I paid you $5 for your services,' said the merchant.

"'It was a long job,' said the driver, 'but perhaps if you can't lend me the money your wife can—when I show her the list of places I took you to.'

"He got his $250."

I met a very jolly young married woman I know going from her carriage into the rooms of the exchange for women's work on Fifth avenue, followed by her groom carrying an ungainly bundle. She laughed when she saw me and said, "Well, you've found me out, but don't tell Jack."

I knew she meant her husband when she said "Jack," but I did not understand the nature of the delinquency I was not to report to him, and asked her to explain. She told me to come into the exchange with her until she had disposed of her bundle, and she would make an honest confession. She disappeared into a back room, followed by the groom and bundle, and when she reappeared proceeded to the restaurant underneath, where I was permitted the unique privilege of seeing a woman order just what she wants to eat, untrammeled by man's appetite, for I had breakfasted. Before I tell you about that meal let me enlighten you on the subject of that mysterious bundle.

"They are Jack's shirts," she whispered, "or, at least, a dozen of them which need new collars and cuffs, and they are one of my chief sources of income. You look amazed. Let me tell you. You know Jack is, well ——"

She did not finish, for, in fact, she knew I did know that Jack is just a trifle adjacent in money matters. He has a deuce of a big income, but he is troubled with the idea that he'll die in the poorhouse if he and his wife do not economise.

"Jack," she resumed, "is just the dearest fellow in the world, if he is only convinced that I am doing the nice little domestic economy character. I work that almost entirely on his shirts. When a dozen of them show wire edges on the collars and cuffs I smuggle them down here, have new collars and cuffs put on, take them home, display them to Jack in triumph, and ask him who has the nicest and most economical little wife in New York. See what I mean? He thinks I've done the work, goes to his club and brags about me, and while in that state of mind I usually get about $1,000 extra allowance out of him. I pay the exchange about $12 for the work. I needed some extra money this month, you know, and as Jack had no worn shirts I had to take a manicure file and wire the edges of a dozen new shirts. Poor old Jack! If he only knew how I had to labor for my extra money how he would love me!"

A gossipy story is one of the last things you would think of in connection with anything pertaining to that eccetric dramatic excrescence, the Theater of Arts and Letters. To be sure, when the final accounts of the season are rendered, and the backers of the enterprise are apprised of the uses made of the receipts by those devoted gentlemen who are producing plays for art's sake alone, it is likely that a number of stories will be supplied, but in its present chillingly artistic object the American *theater libre* does not promise well for the gossipers. However, I did hear one story that is worth the telling. While the details of the first production were under discussion a dinner was given at the Lambs' club which Henry B. McDowell, manager of the Theater of Arts and Letters, attended as a guest. It was some sort of an anniversary dinner and a topic was announced for discussion. It was: "The Reformation of the Stage." The Lambs' club, as you doubtless know, is the actors and playwrights' club of New York, and as Bronson Howard, Henry DeMille, Clay Greene, Sidney Rosenfeld and other playwrights, and nearly every prominent actor in the city were to be present, it was thought some fun could be had by humorously discussing the stage from the view points of the actors, authors and the press, it being understood that each profession was to score the others.

The newspaper man who spoke for the press created some amusement by first attacking all managers, players and authors, and asserting that the reformation of the stage could only be brought about by a trust or combine between the newspapermen and players under the conditions of which the players should agree to act only the plays written by the newspapermen, and the latter should be bound to publish no notices of the stage except those written by the players. The remarks were taken as they were intended, as an extravagant absurdity written for a moment's amusement. That is, they were so regarded by everyone present except the manager of the Theater of Arts and Letters, who, a week or two later, convulsed the two professions concerned by gravely announcing that no notices of performances his society was to give should be published except such as he furnished the press. This serious adoption of a burlesque idea expounded at the Lambs' club dinner was gravely adhered to until the whole town laughed, and the manager realized that he wasn't the editor of all the newspapers.

Two stories I heard at that dinner are worth re-telling. Henry De Mille, who has collaborated with David Belasco in a number of plays, told this:

"I once had an opportunity to make use, for stage purposes, of the third verse of Psalm xciv, 'Lord, how long shall the wicked, how long shall the wicked triumph?' The actor who had this to speak came to me and objected to the lines, which he thought were weak, and concluded by asking me if I was 'stuck' on them. I said I rather liked them, but had no personal interest in them as in the instance I was only an adaptor, the lines being David's."

"David's, eh!" exclaimed the actor. "That's just what I thought. Anyone could spot them for some of Dave Belasco's bad English."

Sidney Rosenfeld, at the same dinner, said he was once rehearsing a play for which he had written in a serious scene for a comedian who, like all comedians, considered himself a great tragic actor and longed to try a serious part. One of his lines, which was to be used to crush the villain, was: "Remember! I am a De Courcy! Do not forget that!" After weeks of letter perfect rehearsals the comedian, at the first performance, dying, almost, to make a serious hit, exclaimed: "Remember! I am a De Courcy, and don't you forget it!"

To this day the comedian cannot be made to understand why the audience laughed, and insists that his language was as good for the scene as Rosenfeld's. CYMON.

DEFEATED BY WEATHER.

Great Battles Which Were Decided by the Elements.

It is a singular fact that most of the great battles which have shaped the course of the world's history have been fought under atmospheric conditions which have played no small part in deciding their issue.

This Arminius, the Goth, defeated the Romans under Varus during a tarrific thunderstorm, which, according to Dion, so terrified the legionaries that they lost heart and were easily thrown into disorder.

When Xerxes invaded Greece a violent storm at sea sunk no fewer than 400 of his ships and transports, and left him comparatively helpless before the Greeks.

So, too, at the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal took advantage of a very high wind to place himself so that, while the Romans were blinded with a dust-storm, his men had the wind at their back.

Coming to more modern times, the Norman conquest of England was almost diverted by a violent storm, which scattered William's ships and drove them back to the coast of France.

At Crecy, it is well known that the rainstorm which relaxed the strings of the Genoese bowmen practically put them out of the field, while the English archers, who had kept their strings dry, were able to demoralize the French vanguard by their deadly shooting.

The battles of Towton and Barnet were both practically decided by the assistance which the elements rendered to the Yorkists, first in the shape of a blinding snow storm, and, second, through the medium of a dense fog.

The Spanish Armada would not have been by any means so easily repulsed, but for a violent gale which heeled the Spanish ships over to such an extent that they were easily hulled by the English, while their own shots flew high into the air.

The final destruction of the fleet by a tempest needs no description, any more than do the frightful sufferings of Napoleon's army in the Moscow campaign, in which ice and snow gained more victories than the Russian arms; while at Waterloo there is no doubt that the heavy rain which preceded the battle greatly assisted by Wellington's tactics, and crippled those of Napoleon by making the thick clay soil almost impossible for cavalry movements.

THE FARMER BENEFITED.

Big Expenses That May Be Abolished by Electric Railways.

Engineering Magazine.

The road wagons and the short-lived top buggies and carriages of the farmer cost a very pretty penny in the course of a year, or a term of years, and they represent a service which the electric railroad can largely abolish. But against this saving must, of course, be set the cost of the railroads, the electric power stations, the rent of electric wagons and operating expenses. What would be the amount? An accurate estimate cannot, of course, be made here, because conditions differ so widely in different sections of the country, but as close a calculation as can be made in advance, founded on the cost of electric railroads already in operation, warrants us in saying that probably 90 per cent of the roadways in the United States could be equipped with the necessary track, poles and wires at a cost of $2,500 per mile. In a district 10 miles square—the surface that could be served from a single central power station—there would be in the larger part of the Union about 100 miles of railway. Then the total cost of track for a district 10 miles square would be $350,000. This represents a capitalization of only $5 to the acre and an annual interest charge of only 30 cents per acre.

With a central power station large enough to operate all the wagons or cars that would be called into use at one time in the district, the capitalization need not be more than $10 per acre. This would mean an annual interest charge of $60 for each 100 acres of land. It must be conceded that this does not seem like a very heavy tax when we consider the nature of the service rendered available, the great saving in the cost and maintenance of horses and wagons, the enormous economy of time and the greatly enhanced value of improved farm lands. If the interest charge amounted to $100 per year and the farmers were themselves chiefly the stockholders of the electric companies, it would still represent an economy.

Just What He Wanted.

Chicago Tribune.

Ottaby—Here's a delightful arithmetical puzzle. I'm pretty good at figures, but it took me two hours to find out the trick of this one.

Hungg—By all means let me have it! I am getting out a school arithmetic for beginners.

FASHIONS OF THE NEW YEAR.

Cardinal a Favorite Color for Those Who Can Stand It.

CHIGNONS ARE AGAIN COMING IN STYLE.

A Daring Woman Wears a Big One at the Theater.

BLONDES SEEM TO TAKE KINDLY TO IT.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The streets are full and the stores, for the holiday lull is over and Broadway is packed almost solid with horses, wheels, women and men moving up, down, threading across, living the hurried, bustling life of the busiest street of the world's busiest city.

Crossing Madison square this morning I passed a girl in a long red cloak that stood out warm and bright against the snow, and was as good to look at as her pink tinted cheeks and heavy masses of rippling yellow hair. It was a cloak of new and original pattern, and this, with the smile on her fresh lips and the snowberries in her buttonhole, is my warrant for talking at some

AN EMPIRE STREET DRESS.

length about it—and her. It came to her knees just and it was not fitted to her figure either in front or behind. Its looseness was made more conspicuous by slashed seams running up above the waist toward the back on either side. A double row of huge carved pearl buttons fastened it in front and the big triangular revers that turned back from the bosom were faced with a darker crimson velvet that burned and glowed. A deep band of red and gold embroidery ran about the garment's skirts, which would have been almost too grand for comfort had not a little child tugged and pulled at them.

Another girl, who had almost no coat at all, instead of an enormous one, was an interesting feature of the midwinter parade. Slight and dark, she looked like a gypsy in her red and black plaid frock, with full basque skirts reaching to the hips and with the minutest Spanish jacket imaginable of green velvet cut off square below the arms, coming down upon the shoulders in triple sleeve caps and edged about with a line of mink fur. You might have thought her cold in a garment so microscopic, but in a minute you would have known her too much a woman to feel the frost in a garment so pretty.

Passing the Fifth avenue hotel was a tall woman who looked like an actress but probably wasn't one, there being nothing in this world of uncertainties more certain than that actresses never look as per schedule they ought to look off the stage. The tall woman wore a heavy black velvet princess dress with a deep border of black fox fur about the bottom. Her cape was of fox fur

THE CLOAK OF THE SEASON.

also, but had an odd, turned down collar of velvet very full and plaited in puffy folds. Inside this collar was another one of scarlet silk which stood up about the throat quaintly and almost touched a scarlet feather drooping from a black velvet hat topping an old-fashioned chignon.

You wouldn't have believed the chignon could have come back, would you? Yet it is here in all sizes and degrees of peculiarity. Now, who shall defend us from the hoop skirt, since its attacks are reinforced by those of its old-time ally? I saw a woman in a chignon at the theater the other evening. She stood up in her box with her back to me. First I saw her trained evening cloak of "penitential violet," as it is the fashion to call it, though where penance comes in in wearing such rich robes of any color it would take an expert to determine. The cloak was trained and its double border of marten fur lay in stately folds along the floor. From its shoulders drooped a cape that was really no cape, but two shoulder caps, big and ambitious, coming around to the back and meeting there. From the cape dropped a heavy plum and gold galon. Up about the throat was a fur ruff, high and spreading, and carrying the eye naturally to the big globe of hair at which I looked and gaped and muttered "the chignon!" It was the first one I had seen and the boldness of its reappearance astounded me. The woman had pretty hair; pale yellow it was and curly in front, and the chignon had a gold net spangled with beads over it, but it was a chignon unmistakably.

TWO NOVEL BODICES.

I've seen a good many since. There was a woman at a table d'hote restaurant yesterday. She was a blonde, too, curiously. Are blondes quicker at following a new lead, good or bad, than their darker sisters? She wore a sealskin jacket with a shoulder cape in large, loose plaits and with full and high sleeves. She wore a mite of bonnet with two feathers curling up from it, and she wore—this is the tragic part of it—the biggest chignon yet of the new regime, a flattish, oval one, that had camped out on the back of her head in the fashion that all of us know who are old enough to have had practice as ladies' maids, combing our mothers' tresses over the cushions under them. Well I remember how hard it used to be to get the hair to cover, and yet my mother had thicker locks than 19 women in any average 20. Nice prospect isn't it, for the present generation of little fingers?

The chignon with the empire dress is queer, but so are more fashions. The empire is adapted for the street now with a few of the most necessary modifications. It's made of black when worn abroad, black satin or black cloth if you choose. The cut of the bodice is something it's almost impossible to tell you about intelligently. It fits tight behind without seams. In front it is drapped and puffed very full over the bust, and at the top it often borrows the directory revers and turns them back as saucily as if they belonged to it and embroiders them with jet beads and gold. Sometimes it ventures upon red and white beads on the revers, and then with all these details arranged to its satisfaction it goes and buries them under a mountain of a black satin mantle, which hangs in full folds from neck to hem. This mantle it is the proper thing to face inside

THE CAPE OF THE SEASON.

with pearl colored satin, but not everybody adheres to the proprieties in every detail.

The modes of 1830 are a good deal talked about, but wise is the woman who knows them when she sees them. These hints may help you a bit in groping toward recognition. The skirts of our grandmothers of that epoch were flounced to the knee. The waists had full belts, sometimes crossing in front. Biff puffed sleeves came down over arms that descended from sloping shoulders, and the sleeves in their turn were overshadowed by capes, deep pointed and fanciful.

A pretty girl wore a clever adaptation of the 1830 dress at a New Year's dance the other night. It was holly green in color with petunia pink broideries, shorter than the present mode, fantastic enough to make her a mark for observation all the evening. An 1830 cloak was simpler in a black and blue stripe and of an all-round cut, with a jet-covered cape and dark blue velvet sleeves.

Would you rather hear about simple day dresses of shaded stripes of brown and black with a little tartan set in in front for brightening and quickening, or shall I tell you about ballrooms, where the garden comes in and makes itself at home; where the shining floor seems hardly touched by the dancers' flying feet, and where in the medley of the fin de siecle period beauties of the days of Lely and Van Dyck severely criticise their fair nineteenth century sisters?

A costume prepared for one of the youngest of the debutantes is of gobelin blue velvet with three shoulder capes edged with seal. The skirt is quite plain and the bodice is laced in front up to the throat and sashed with white satin ribbon. You wouldn't take it for a dancing frock, and it isn't, but rather for an evening reception.

Another evening dress for a girl but little older is a bold pattern of black lace over white silk and looped with little bows of pale silver green ribbons. A pink silk Empire gown was draped in front from bust to slippers with white tulle, set with pearls and looped with white ribbons. The feature of a white silk evening frock was a big Charles II collar, with white satin leaves, white in silver thread, and spangles on a net foundation. Huge puffed sleeves were in keeping with this beginning.

Suppose we compromise a little and finish with a coarse red serge frock, very striking and effective. A slim dark girl wears it and she has it embroidered on bodice and skirt, wherever there is room to place them, with flying birds in black and gold. She doesn't suggest a bird herself, because red birds are not so easily suggested to us sober-hued Northerners, but the gown is quaint and striking. ELLEN OSBORNE.

They Must Be Careful.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Sportsmen who have supplied themselves with any of the new nitro powder use in their shotguns should take notice of the fact that it has just been found out at the cost of sundry European sportsmen that such powders are subject to a chemical change some time after cartridges have been loaded, which makes them exceedingly dangerous to use.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

A TWELFTH NIGHT TRAGEDY

IN THREE PARTS.

BY ALYS PHILPOTT.

Author of "Her Little Episodes," "A Bunch of Violets," "Two Xmas Eves," Etc.

Scene—A natural arbor in a private wood.

Time—Four o'clock in the afternoon of an August day.

Dramatis Personæ—A beautiful girl and two men. The girl looks frightened and appealing. Of the two men one stands in a threatening attitude, with a fierce gleam in his eyes; the face of the other wears an expression half-triumphant, half-sad. This facial expression is the only discernible difference between the two men.

. . . .

There could be no mistake about it, they were wonderfully alike. Hair, eyes, complexion, figure, carriage even were identical, and as their own mother had more than once mistaken the one for the other, anyone else might be forgiven for doing the same thing.

"Small wonder!" said their old nurse once to one of the many persons who remarked on the likeness. "They were born on Twelfth Night, and all Twelfth Night children are alike; if the faces aren't the same, their souls are. And would you have twin's faces unlike each other?"

Still, it was confusing, and when the boys grew older and went to Harrow the likeness was a constant source of amusement and bother to everyone. The fellows never knew which was which, and the mistakes reached a culminating point when Lawrence was caned for a fault of Harry's.

"I don't wonder at you making the mistake," said the wife of the head master when, later on, he somehow found out or was told of his mistake. "I never saw such a marvelous likeness before, and when I think of how I have several times heard them say the same thing at the same moment, I feel inclined to believe there is some occult metaphysical tie between them. They are like dissevered Siamese twins."

"I can't say I quite agree with you," replied the doctor drily. "I see one striking difference between the Masereenes. While it is part and parcel of Lawrence's nature to suffer quietly for his brother's fault, you will never find Harry doing anything of the kind for Lawrence. And if you look well into their faces, you will see that the expression is correspondingly different."

"As the doctor had suffered somewhat from the practical joke of which Harry had been the ringleader, it was but natural that he should take this view of the matter—or so his wife thought. She was a clever, far-seeing woman and had observed the boys closely, so felt justified in sticking to her own opinion.

"I think we had better enter at different colleges," said Lawrence, when the uncle, who was their guardian—their parents had been dead for some years—decided they should both go to Cambridge. "We can see almost as much of each other, and having different houses will be a sort of distinction for us and prevent confusion."

"Not a bit of it," replied Harry. "It's the confusion that makes the fun. Let's stick to each other through thick and thin, do the same thing always, live with each other, and confuse people as much as we can. It will be no end of fun."

And they did manage to get a good deal of fun out of the two or three years that changed them from boy to men, and the mistakes kept occuring almost as often as before. Not quite, however, for though the faces of the men were as much alike as those of the boys had been, their development of character had given each countenance its own particular distinguishing characteristics.

Harry had inherited the daring, determined, fiery temper of his soldier father, he was "sudden and quick in quarrel," and never forgot an injury or slight. Lawrence had more of the easy-going Irish temperament, was generous to a fault, and just a little inclined to be swayed by circumstances.

It was but natural that Harry should take the lead in most things, and he did. Both brothers were great favorites, and led a jolly, comparatively uneventful life till—they found that it didn't do to always do exactly the same thing as each other!

No, there wasn't much "fun" about it when they both fell in love with Tom North's pretty sister. It became a very serious matter, indeed, when each discovered that the other shared the feeling, and that it was no fancy either—that Muriel North was their one, their only love.

Whether she mixed them up in her mind and occasionally mistook Lawrence for Harry and vice versa, it is difficult to decide; the fact remains that she seemed to give equal encouragement to both, and both hearts were equally set on her.

The first sign that the brothers gave each other of their serious feeling was, that from talking a great deal about her, they began to ignore any mention of her name. It was not long before this silence affected other subjects too, and instead of talking freely to each other on all and every subject, they seemed unable to talk about anything but matters concerning the everyday routine of life. And gradually, but surely, a coldness sprang up between them.

As the days went by, relations grew more and more strained till it became almost unbearable. At last the crisis came.

"Hal," said Lawrence one night when they had returned from a dance where Muriel, looking "like an angel" in her floating white robes, had been queen of the evening, "Hal, I can't bear this any longer! Though we have said nothing about it, you know as well as I that we both love the same woman. It is nobody's fault that it is so, but it is a great misfortune, and before we settle anything definitely I want you to tell me candidly what your feelings in the matter are."

For a minute Harry was silent. Then he raised his head and looked his brother full in the face.

"She is the only woman in the world for me," he said slowly, "and I mean to marry her."

"That is for her to decide," said the other, warmly, his already strained temper finding vent in a little bitterness caused by the way in which his words were taken. "I might say the same thing, but the saying of it wouldn't bring it to pass."

"Not only do I say it"—there was a gleam in Harry's eyes as he spoke—"but I swear that she shall marry me or no one!"

"She herself shall decide that," repeated Lawrence, quietly, the pallor of his face alone showing how deeply his brother's words had moved him.

"And so she shall," said Harry, with confidence. It had always been a case of *veni, vidi, vici*, with him, and why should it be otherwise now? "I mean to speak to her on the first opportunity that presents itself."

It was Lawrence's turn to be silent for a little while now. For a minute he held communion with himself; then his face brightened.

"So be it," he said at last. "And if she loves you, I wish you every happiness from the very bottom of my heart. Shake hands, old fellow."

Harry took the proffered hand, but there was no smile on his face, nor yet did he make any reply to his brother's candid words.

When a man of his disposition sets his heart on anything, till that thing is gained or lost there is nothing else in the world for him.

But before the coveted opportunity came something of great importance happened. The day after this conversation a telegram arrived summoning the brothers to the bedside of their uncle; he had had an apoplectic seizure and was dangerously ill. Hastily they made their preparations, and within an hour of the reception of the message were speeding as fast as rail and water could carry them to the far west of Ireland.

But their haste was of no avail. Death was swifter than they, and it was a house of mourning they reached at the end of their journey. Their uncle had not spoken since his seizure, and all that was left for them to do was to follow him to the grave. There was the reading of the will to be listened to, too, but neither of them thought much about that. Though the property was not entailed and nothing definite had been said to them about it, they were quite sure they were co-heirs to their uncle's estate.

But on this point they found they were mistaken. Without giving any reason for the division, or saying anything about it beyond the mere statement of the fact, the dead man, with the exception of a couple of hundreds a year for Harry, had left everything to Lawrence. True, he was the elder of the two, but this did not warrant the distinction, and Lawrence's anger and disgust knew no bounds.

"It's scandalous!" he said, angrily, when he had digested the news. "Whatever he did it for, I can't imagine. There's neither rhyme nor reason in it. He knew we always went share and share alike in everything."

"Perhaps he thought we should do better apart for the future," said Harry, a little bitterly. He had a fair little income of his own besides this new legacy and did not care much for money, but, naturally, at heart he felt hurt beyond measure at what seemed to him a slight.

"Then he made a mistake," exclaimed Lawrence, hotly. "Of course we shall do as we always have done. We will share the income, and not only is the place as much yours as mine, but you shall take the reins of government in your hands. I shall have deeds drawn up to that effect at once."

But Harry would not listen to any arrangement of the kind. If the uncle had wished him to have anything to do with the place, he himself would have so arranged it. After a great deal of talk and argument Lawrence saw it was useless to press his scheme further, and a sentence of his brother's showed him that after all perhaps it was best that they should part for at least a time.

Harry had thanked him cordially for his generous offer. "Besides," he added, meaningly, after urging his adventurous disposition, his dislike of a settled life, and hatred of "the dull routine of landlordism," "Besides, there is Muriel! As I told you before, I mean to speak to her on the first opportunity."

* * * * * *

The opportunity has come at last, and we have arrived at the scene in the wood. There, one lovely August afternoon, almost directly after he returned to Cambridge, Harry Masereene meets Muriel North, and in a characteristically bold, manly way, puts his fate to the test.

But, alas for his hopes! Poor Harry! Kindly but firmly she tells him she has no feeling for him, but that she has for other friends, and it is in vain that he argues and pleads. She will not even give him "the ray of hope for the future," for which he begs, and at last, in desperation, he asks if she loves any one else.

Then her face tells its own tale.

The ideas and thoughts this confirmation of his new-born suspicions raise in his breast, together with the disappointment of his dearest hopes, awakes all of the tiger that lies dormant in the breast of Harry Masereene. Forgetful of all save the frustration of all his plans for future happiness, hot words rise to his lips, and calling her "Flirt!" "Coquette!" he walks quickly away.

Five minutes later Lawrence Masereene, who is strolling meditatively through the wood, his thoughts intent on what the next few days will bring forth, stops near the arbor, his footsteps arrested by the sound of a sob. He looks in and sees the girl he loves in tears—in great distress.

It is too much for him, and in less than two minutes not only are the tears dried, but she has confessed her love for him and is in his arms.

While in this position, a sound makes them raise their heads.

Before them stands Harry, his face white and drawn, his eyes wild and fierce. He has already repented of his angry words, and has come back to say so, and beg forgiveness. And he comes back to find——this!

For a minute the brothers stare silently into each others eyes, then a dark flush rushes over Harry's pale face.

"You shall never marry her!" he cries, wildly. "Never! I swear it!"

He turns and is quickly lost to sight. And they see him no more till——

PART II.

It is Twelfth night, and the good old-fashioned festival is being kept up in right merry style in many places in the United Kingdom. But nowhere is it being celebrated with more mirth and merriment than at Haughlin Hall, the place where Lawrence Masereene and his pretty young wife reign. The old house is full of guests, and mirth and merriment reign supreme.

"There is only one thing I would have altered," says Lawrence to his wife, early in the day, "and then my contentment would be complete. I wish Harry were here. The dear old fellow would be the life and soul of us all."

"Harry here!" exclaims Muriel in surprise. "Oh, Lawrence, have you forgotten your parting?"

"Not literally; unfortunately, one can't altogether forget a scene of that kind. But I sympathize quite deeply enough with the poor old boy to practically forget it. I expect he feels just the same himself, and any day now I should not be surprised to hear he is coming home."

The prospect does not seem to afford Muriel the pleasure it gives her husband.

"I cannot forget his face when he said you should never marry me," she says, with a little shiver, "that look haunts me, and the thought that I was the cause of it all often makes me sad."

"Silly child," he says, fondly, "you couldn't help us both loving you, could you? And as to what he said, wasn't it natural that he should express himself strongly under such a disappointment? With his fiery temper and hasty tongue, my only wonder is that he didn't say something much worse. Poor old boy! But he was always so ready to forgive—where I was concerned, at all events—and has forgotten all about it by now, I expect."

"I wonder why he doesn't write and tell us where he is," she says, a little comforted by her husband's words,

"I can't quite make it out," he replies, thoughtfully. "Perhaps he is a little ashamed of his temper and thinks we have not forgotten it; just as if we should bear a grudge—absurd! Why"—drawer her closer to him—"I believe I would forgive anything where you are concerned, my darling."

And then the conversation turns to a more personal channel, and Harry is forgotten again for a time.

Indeed, there has not been much time for thinking of him at all since the day of the quarrel. As soon after the uncle's death as decency would permit, Lawrence and Muriel were married, and a prolonged and blissful honeymoon came to an end but a month ago.

Since then, there have been many other matters to claim his thoughts and attention. His uncle had been notoriously eccentric, but that any sane man could have so utterly mismanaged his affairs was a perpetual source of wonder to those who now looked into these affairs. The property had been shamefully neglected, the tenants had been allowed to do exactly as they liked, and everything was generally upside down.

Now his marriage had awakened a good many hitherto dormant and unsuspected qualities in Lawrence, and he not only said, but proved by his actions that he meant to be a "model landed proprietor." The first thing he did was to get rid of all the old, worse than useless, servants, and engage a completely new set; and with a good steward at the head of affairs, and himself personally overlooking matters, he was just beginning to feel his way to new and healthier morals and manners.

Already the tumble-down huts had been patched up; the plans for new cottages were advanced in preparation; sanitary matters were being closely looked into—and indeed they needed it—and rent was asked of those who lived on his property.

Of course it was only natural that the tenants should resent this brutal tyranny, and many of them gave their landlord a great deal of trouble, but Lawrence wisely ignored all the grumbles and growls around him, and calmly went on his way rejoicing in the strength of satisfied hopes and ambitions.

This morning, however, he feels just a little inclined to grumble at his position. A business letter is in the post-bag, and after reading it, it is with no little disgust he announces that business will carry him away this morning to a town some 12 miles distant.

"Of course you will be back long before ball time comes on," says a pretty girl who is to make her debut at the ball her host is giving this evening.

"He will be back in time for some skating this afternoon, I hope," says Muriel, smiling a little appeal at him.

"I really don't know," he replies. "There is no need for me to say I shall be back as soon as ever I can—in time for some skating, I hope. In case, though, it is late in the afternoon before I return, I leave you master of the ice revels, Dwarris, and shall hold you responsible for any lives that are lost by drowning."

"No fear of my shoulders growing bent, or my hair turning white under that responsibility," laughs the young man who owns the name of Dwarris. "It would require a good deal of genius and certainly more strength than any of us possess to make a hole in the ice to-day. But I hope you will be there to test it yourself."

"Muriel," says Lawrence a little later when his horse is brought round, "it's rather funny, but I can't get rid of an idea that old Hal is coming back to-day. If he does come—and I feel sure he will—of course you will treat him as if nothing has happened?"

"Of course I shall," she replies. "He shall come—home."

"Good-bye, then, my darling—I hope to be back by 3."

And with a lover-like embrace, he goes.

But his words about Harry remain in Muriel's mind. She, too, has been thinking a good deal about the wanderer all that and the preceding day, wondering where he was and when they should see him again and how they would meet. Indeed, so far does her husband's presentiment fit in with one of her own she feels sure all these wonderings will be set at rest to-day.

"Morris," she says to the maid who helps her on with her furs after lunch, "if a Mr. Masereene—your master's brother—should come this afternoon while I am out, tell James to bring him down to the lake to me at once."

But the afternoon wears on and neither of the Mr. Masereenes put in an appearance at the lake. Meanwhile the merry party has a very good time of it, and when the short day closes and torches and coffee are brought on the ice, the fun waxes fast and furious. At last, however, it is time to go back and dress for dinner.

"We shall find Lawrence there, too," says Mrs. Masereene to Dwarris, as he takes her skates off.

"Yes, I expect we shall. It was really too bad that he should be taken away like this."

"Ah, business is business, you see, and must be attended to," says Muriel, sagely, airing with much gravity the only thing she knows about it.

"And the sense of duty performed will make him enjoy the ball all the more this evening, eh?" laughs Dwarris.

Muriel laughs too, but her steps hasten as she gets near home; and a pang of disappointment makes itself felt when she finds that her man of business has not yet returned.

But it is time to dress, and her elaborate toilet requires some care and thought. Not enough, however, to prevent a little anxiety creeping into her thoughts as the minutes wear on and bring no Lawrence with them. The business was not so very important after all, and why need it keep him so late on this, of all nights? And the roads are very lonely and dark, and he is alone ——.

But these thoughts are unbearable, and silly, too! She will not encourge such ridiculous ideas, and her face, at all events, betrays no shade of the feeling when she takes her place at the head of the table, opposite an empty chair.

"He will be here in a few minutes now," she says, smilingly, in answer to the inquiries that go round. "I have prepared a tremendous scolding for him for his tardiness, too."

But it looks as if the scolding will have to be deferred till to-morrow, for dinner is over, and the house party in the ball room, and still there is no sign of Lawrence.

Poor Muriel begins to get very anxious now. This is their first effort in the way of hospitality; over 200 guests have been bidden to the dance, and is she to receive them all alone? The prospect seems terrible, and the horrible thought that something very much worse than business is keeping him grows stronger and stronger with every tick of the clock.

"Oh, there he is!" she cries, as there is a distinct sound of arrival. And forgetful of all dignity, she runs to greet him.

But it is only the first arrival, and she has to walk soberly back and do the honors alone.

And now all becomes bustle and movement. The frou-frou of silken gowns, the tap-tap of high heels, the subdued murmur of voices and chorus of greetings grow in volume with every minute; the musicians tune up and finally begin to play; and still the host is missing!

But Muriel bears up bravely. The floating white robes of her girlish days have given place to the rich silk of her wedding gown, and, if anything, she looks lovelier than on the night that her husband and his brother first quarreled about her. Excitement and anxiety have brought an exquisite color to her cheeks, her eyes shine like stars, and her beauty and grace make her the cynosure of all eyes, the topic on every tongue.

Except for the restless glitter in her eye, no one could guess by anything about her of the heartache, the misery she feels; calmly and even gaily she greets her guests, telling them with a smile that her poor, hard-worked husband will be here directly to apologise for himself.

An hour ago she secretly despatched servants to meet him, and surely, surely, she thinks in an inward agony, he will be here in a minute.

So, the loveliest of all the women present, she joins the dancers, and later on the strains of "Love's Dreamland" bring Dwarris to her side.

"Come in here," she says in a low tone, motioning to a conservatory. "I cannot dance any more. He has not come yet—what shall I do—what can keep him?"

"Business keeps him, of course," he replies, soothingly. "He must be home directly—perhaps even now he is dressing upstairs. Won't you sit down here, and go over the scolding so as to have it ready for him?"

"No! no!" she cries, pushing the hair from her forehead. "I am desperately in earnest. I cannot tell you how alarmed, how terrified I am. Something must have happened to him! What can it be? Where is he?"

Soothing words were evidently of no avail, and there is more than a shade of anxiety in Dwarris's eyes as he listens to her words. It does look strange, awfully queer. And she is quite justified in her alarm.

"I'll tell you what I will do," he says, after a moment's thought. "I'll go myself to meet him and hurry him on."

With no thought but that for her husband, Muriel accepts the offer, and Dwarris quietly and swiftly leaves the ballroom to set out on his errand of discovery.

But it is an errand on which he never goes.

A minute later a tremendous peal of the bell reverberates through the hall. Then another! And another!

Then into that gaily decorated place, amid the strains of joyous music and the scent of rare flowers, where all is light, and mirth, and laughter, walk four men bearing——

A stretcher!

Instantly horror becomes written on every face of those who are seeking coolness in the hall, and as a wave of terrified, transfixed silence rushes over them, a radient white form runs into the midst of it all.

It is Muriel. In one second she takes in the scene before her—the dread hush, the horrified face, and the four rough men with their burden.

Ashy pale grows her face as with trembling limbs she walks over to the men and draws aside the coarse covering that hides the quiet form they carry.

One glance at the still, white face with a ghastly streak of blood across it is enough.

He is dead! Murdered!

With a wild cry she falls like a dead woman by his side.

PART III.

Place—A court of justice.

Scene—Two men being tried for the murder of Lawrence Masereene.

* * * * * * *

That it had been murder there could be no doubt. Poor Masereene had been detained in Bally-Haughlin till the afternoon, and had then declared his intention of hurrying home. He was last seen alive by a friend past whom he had ridden on his homeward road, and some five hours later his body was found in a dry ditch about mid-way between Bally-Haughlin and the hall. He was quite dead—had evidently been so for some time, and had been shot through the head and lungs.

The morning after that dreadful Twelfth night his wife was in a raging fever, and in a little more than a week, the poor child—she was only 19—was laid beside her husband in the family vault. So a double murder was laid at the door of the unknown assassin.

And the burning question that agitated every mind for miles round was—who had done the dreadful deed?

For a time nothing could be discovered; but at last, questions of possible motives, conjectures and inquiries, resulted in suspicion becoming attached

Continued on Twelfth Page.

THE GREAT LAKES.

They Can Be Defended by Ferryboats Converted Into War Vessels.

THE IDEA OF JAMES W. ASHLEY, JR.

Vessels Built to Carry 24 Loaded Freight Cars at Once.

NO FEAR OF CANADIAN CUTTERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The United States, with all its immense interests on the shores of the great lakes, has no ships on its waters to defend American commerce. A few weeks ago President Harrison sent to the senate a letter of Secretary of State Foster, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last session asking for information about the agreement between Great Britain and the United States as to the naval force of each nation on the great lakes.

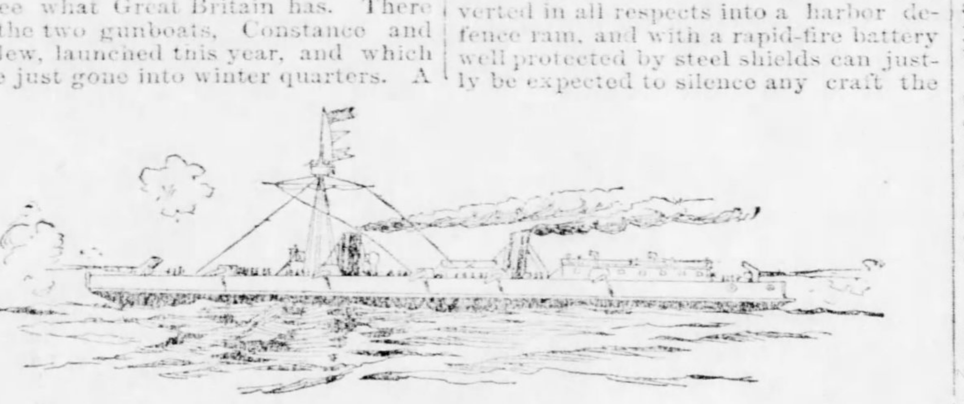
It is a revival of the old contention as to what rights Great Britain and the United States have to keep armed vessels where, under certain emergencies, they might be used for offensive and defensive operations along the border.

Secretary Foster states that Canada is maintaining armed cutters on the great lakes, although they are operating under the disguise of ordinary "revenue cutters." These vessels are supposed to be constructed for the purpose of suppressing smuggling on the St. Lawrence river and the lakes, but they are in reality capable of adaptation to naval purposes. A United States naval officer reported to the war department that these boats were built at Owen Sound, Georgian Bay, Ontario, and are most formidable craft.

THE HON. JAMES W. ASHLEY,
Ex-Governor of Montana and ex-Congressman.

Under the 1817 treaty the naval defense to be maintained on the great lakes is limited to one war vessel for Great Britain and one for the United States. Great Britain has never found it necessary to maintain her single warship owing to her ability at any time to run 50 or more gunboats into the lakes from the ocean by way of Canadian canals.

The naval force of the United States on the lakes is now and has been for several years the single iron sidewheel steamer Michigan, which now rates 685 tons, and carries four howitzers. Now let us see what Great Britain has. There are the two gunboats, Constance and Curlew, launched this year, and which have just gone into winter quarters. A third gunboat, the Petrel, launched on Owen Sound during the month of November last, will not be commissioned before the opening of spring navigation. She is now at the yards of her builders, at Owen Sound, and will receive her battery during the present winter. The British will keep the Constance and Curlew in commission throughout the winter. Both ships will be ready for active service at any moment. The Petrel when commissioned will also remain continuously in service.

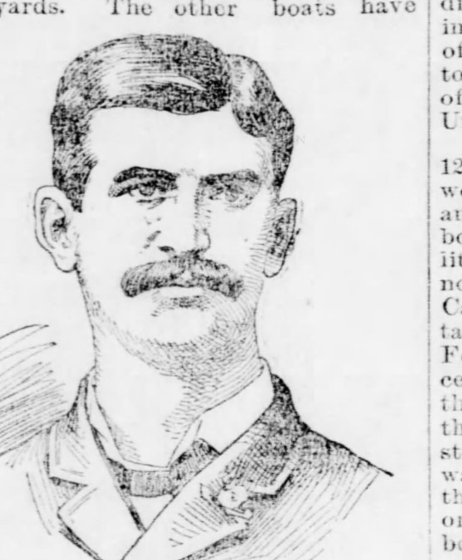


THE ANN ARBOR EQUIPPED AS A GUNBOAT.

This is the first time in the history of Great Britain's control of Canada that three modern, highly-efficient gunboats have been deemed necessary for the protection of Canada's lake frontier. There was much secrecy surrounding the construction of the ships, and care was taken to avoid their inspection by outsiders. It would appear that Great Britain's policy is that of a general defense of the Canadian frontier and is the direct outcome of the growing annexation feeling, both in Canada and in the United States.

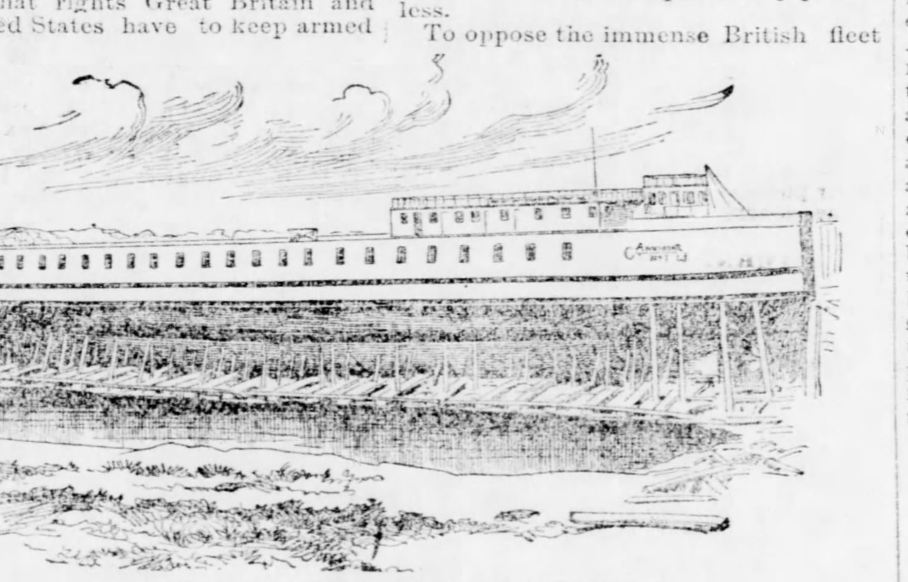
For military purposes England must hold Canada at all hazards. It gives her a dockyard at Esquimault, her only naval station on the eastern side of the Pacific, and it enables her to send troops to India and her other Asiatic possessions by the Canadian Pacific railroad through her own territory.

The armament of the Petrel is evidently meant for aggressive purposes. She will carry in her battery one 47-inch Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun, supplemented by a battery of 6-pounder Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns. The 47-inch rifle throws a projectile weighing 45 pounds a distance of five miles at a rate of fire of 25 shots per minute. The 6-pounder Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun can thrown 45 shots per minute, and can pierce 4-inch steel plates at a range of 100 yards. The other boats have similar batteries. Thus, in the event of a war with the United States, cities like Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland would be at the mercy of Great Britain, and we should be practically powerless.



VICE PRESIDENT JAMES W. ASHLEY, JR.
Projector of the Boats.

To oppose the immense British fleet which could be brought into the lakes the United States has the three revenue cutters, Johnson, Fessenden and Perry, and the very weak war vessel Michigan. The situation would indeed be very serious were it not for the happy thought of Mr. J. M. Ashley, Jr., the vice president of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway, who conceived the idea of building gigantic ferryboats for his road, which boats can be converted into war ships at 24 hours' notice. Two of them have already been launched. They are of great strength and carry 24 freight cars each from Kewaunee, Wis., to Frankfort, Mich., across Lake Michigan, a distance of 60 miles without breaking bulk. The route is operated by several companies, including the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul; the Grand Trunk; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the owners of the boats, the Toledo & Ann Arbor Company. These companies are in very close relation with each other and for traffic purposes it is practically one line.



THE ANN ARBOR READY FOR LAUNCHING.

There are a number of steamers in the British merchant service on the Atlantic and other seas that can be taken by that government for warlike purposes. The Inman liners, the City of Paris and the City of New York, came under the arrangement which was made when they were building. The United States government, so far as is known, has not yet contracted with the Toledo & Ann Arbor Company to use the latter's boats in the remote contingency of hostilities, but the navy department sent naval officers to inspect them with a view to their being utilized in case of war. They were built at the yards of the Craig Shipbuilding Company of Toledo, O.

John Craig, the founder and present head of the Craig Shipbuilding Company, was born in New York city in 1838. At the breaking out of the late rebellion he engaged to refit a number of schooners and steamers from merchantmen to gunboats. After carrying on business near Detroit he removed to Toledo and equipped his yards with an improved and complete plant for the construction of iron and steel vessels.

The firm has done much work for the government of the United States. Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden reports that any one of the boats can be converted in all respects into a harbor defence ram, and with a rapid-fire battery well protected by steel shields can justly be expected to silence any craft the British are able to send through the Welland or St. Lawrence river canals. The new vessels have a displacement of 2,550 tons; they are 267 feet in length, with a beam of 52 feet. They have three screws, one on each quarter and the third in the bow. The engines are what are known as the horizontal compound type which will develop a speed of 14 knots an hour.

The adaptability of the new vessels for ramming purposes will be best understood when it is known that the hull construction is of oak up to two feet above the water line. At the water line there has been provided a belt of iron extending all around the vessel and having a uniform width of six feet throughout.

Extending aft from the bow for a distance of 15 feet, is a solid and massive backing of oak. A steel cord runs around the vessel nipping together the oak backing. Every few feet this steel cord is connected with steel ties running to the keel, a steel plate two feet wide and three-quarters of an inch thick strengthens the keelson. Twelve hundred tons of coal is the capacity of the coal-bunkers, sufficient for 60 days' continuous steaming without recoaling. Gun ports can be marked off and cut through for the mounting of broadside rifles. The battery of these vessels—they are all called Ann Arbor, numbered one, two and so on—can be made up by as heavy ordnance rifles as the navy department may desire. This cannot be said of other vessels on the lakes, as their decks are too light to bear the heavy guns.

The naval authorities have long been of opinion that a few fast gunboats, armed with rapid fire guns, can play havoc with the lake shipping and the lake ports.

England's ability to send a large fleet into the lakes has been a matter of discussion and consideration in Washington for some years. The building of the boats described goes a long way toward the settlement of the problem of efficient defense on the part of the United States.

An Ann Arbor, with a battery of 12 6-inch, 5-ton breech-loading rifles, would be a most powerful war vessel, and that the United States will use the boats for war purposes there can be very little doubt, although everybody may not agree with Senator Gorman that this Canadian question is the most important one before the country. Secretary Foster, at any rate, seems much concerned about the matter. He states there never was a real treaty between the United States and Great Britian restraining both powers from maintaining war vessels on the great lakes, but there certainly is an agreement implied or understood that no naval force shall be permitted in those waters.

The new British revenue cutters, in the opinion of United States naval experts, constitutes a naval force, and it behooves the United States to be watchful.

The Hon. J. M. Ashley, the president of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad, was a member of five congresses, from 1858 to 1868, was governor of Montana in 1869, and was also lieutenant governor of Ohio. It was his son, J. M. Ashley, Jr., the vice president of the road, who planned the construction of the boats. It was a decidedly original and bold idea to build a vessel capable of carrying heavily laden freight cars across the lakes in the stormiest weather, and to have the boat of such strength and character that she would be easily convertible into a war ship. It was by no means an afterthought on the part of the junior Ashley. Long before the first boat was launched he said that the Ann Arbor No. 1 could be used as a fighting vessel, and naval experts have confirmed Mr. Ashley's judgment. Thus, with this gentleman's forethought and patriotism Uncle Sam may feel secure on the lake border, as with these car ferry boats the United States will have the nucleus of a suitable fleet of vessels, which, had they been intended exclusively for war purposes, could not have been better designed to resist any aggression on the part of Great Britain on the lakes.

B. B. VALENTINE.

JOHN CRAIG,
The Builder of the Boats.

AN AMERICAN LEGEND.

THE MAN WHO HAS YET TO DEAL WITH MANY OTHERS.

Got the Prize For Heroism Because He Built a House.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Once upon a time the cadi made proclamation that he would bestow a large gift upon the subject who could point to the most heroic action during the year past, and on the day appointed a large crowd assembled to present proofs and claim the prize. One man told how he had entered a burning house and rescued a woman; another how he had leaped off a bridge to save a child; a third had put himself in the path of a mad dog; a fourth had given warning of a flood. And so it went until every man in the crowd but one had stated his case.

"Indeed, but where there has been such heroism it will be hard to bestow the gift," said the cadi as he looked about him. "Here is one who has not yet spoken. We will listen to the particulars of his brave deed."

"O cadi," replied the humble looking man, "I am grieved to say that I have done nothing worthy of thy attention. You see, I was busy all the year building me a house."

"What! Building a house! Did you deal with carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters, plumbers and paper hangers?"

"I did, O wise man."

"And the insurance agent, lightning rod man, burglar alarm fellow and electric lighting chap came to see you? And you got circulars from furniture dealers, carpet houses, crockery men, hardware stores and shingle stain agents?"

"Aye, O cadi, and I gave ear to about 400 agents of steam, hot water and hot air heating apparatus, and of hardwood floor and mantel men there were 170. In addition to these came 27 different door bell men, 32 stained glass agents, 14 cement sidewalk contractors, 102 gas fixture agents, 6,000 people who wanted to know if the house was for rent, 82 men with gas stoves and about 175,000"—

"Say no more!" shouted the cadi, as he arose on his throne. "Here stands the bravest of all my subjects, and upon him shall I bestow the gift and all my sympathies as well, for he has yet to deal with the ice and coal men! Hail to the hero! When I die let him succeed to my throne!"

M. QUAD.

THE SOUTHERN DANCE.

All in er ring. Now don't yer try to sing!
Bow wid yo' knees turned back!
Double shuffle! Scratch an' scuffle!
Hook yo' noses! Fedders ruffle!
Here dey's comin'! Clar de track!
Skippin', hoppin', wings er floppin'
One, two, tree an' away wid de pack.

Me an' Sam, we watch 'em so
We kin copy dey squawk on de old banjo,
An we knows ebbery figger, jes ez sho ez
I'm a nigger.
Will yer gin us a quarter fer de show?

Come on, Sambo, come an' jine,
My bones is achin' fer ter cut er shine.
One, two, tree! Ben' back at de knee!
Double shuffle, pat and scuffle!
Stretch an' squawk, an' coat-tails ruffle!
Yow-zow! Look out now!
Flop yo' hans an' clap 'em, pow!
Gib dis nigger plenty er scope
An' nobody beat 'im at de Buzzard-lope

—*Mary M. Scott in New York Sun.*

AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD.

They Exercise a Wholesome Influence on Europe.

HER INDEPENDENCE ADMIRED BY ALL.

A Constant Source of Satisfaction to Americans.

AS GRACEFUL AS THE HIGH BORN DAMES

One of the certain and constant satisfactions of Americans traveling abroad is the American woman, distinguishable everywhere, known as an American woman everywhere, and admired as is no other product of what most Europeans are pleased to regard as the barbarism on the other side of the Atlantic. How they are able to keep up the idea of America as barbaric with the joyous presence of the American girl so often before them is a mystery that no one can solve.

There used to be a fallacy abroad in the world that only many generations of wealth, power, and culture could give a woman certain graces of features, form and carriage, says the New York *Sun*. As these graces never did exist among European women of the lower classes, who are so busy at ploughing and reaping and at draught-horse work of various kinds, it is no wonder that the fallacy existed. But American women have changed all that. There is a romantic notion that princesses and duchesses and the like are generally most aristocratic to behold. It is akin to the other idea that great men are necessarily great to look at. As a matter of fact, which we all know now, a high-born woman is just as likely to have huge feet and hands, an angular form, and ugly and insignificant features as anyone else.

But, they were wont to urge, granted that nature makes no distinctions in favor of long ancestry, still the high-born woman has the grand air, the impression, and confident serenity of manner which the lowly born cannot hope to imitate. And this has held on much longer than the other fallacy, because it rested upon an intangible something which people are fond of seeing in the high born of earth, whether it exists or not.

But the American women have disproved this. None of us on this side of the water can lay much claim to ancient and lofty ancestry. The Pilgrim fathers and the settlers at Jamestown, the pioneers of the border, and all of the original and pure Americans were simple, honest people who had simple, honest virtues, and were brave and strong and self-reliant without any props from ancestors or without any great hope of fame. And it is the daughters and granddaughters of these people, said daughters and granddaughters being the first of their race to have the advantages of the civilization that is supposed to refine and make cultured, who have gone over to Europe to see what they could see.

Now on the European theory those humbly born ought to be awkward and lacking in the grand airs that fine breeding gives. Even if their table manners were not positively bad they ought to have something of the peasant in them, some suggestion of the pioneer settlement and the mining camp. But lo and behold, the American woman walking among the high-born women of Europe has more of distinction in her appearance than the descendants of 10 generations of courts.

In the first place, these American women whom, it is so pleasant to see on the boulevards or at the fashionable resorts of Europe, are taller and straighter and more robust looking than the European women. They have better teeth, better hair, better eyebrows, better noses and better forms. Their feet are smaller and more shapely, and their hands are as long and slender, and their fingers as tapering. Their complexions, too, are more delicately colored, and herein they most disturb their English cousins. As for the manner, they bear themselves with a dignity and grace that are not exceeded by the women of any other country. They wear their gowns and their hats as even French women cannot. To this Worth or any great dressmaker of the Rue de la Paix, and milliner of the Boulvard des Italiens will bear witness cheerfully.

All this comes in a large measure from two things, from the youth and vigor and virility of this soil of the New World and from the liberal education and the equality of women in America. And the European men, who first run after these American women because they are all supposed to be millionaires and afterward because they think them a trifle rapid, continue to admire and worship them because their manners are so frank and their conversation so interesting. The American woman can do something more than look healthy and stupid, which are the chief points of the English girl. She can do something more than blush and say, "Oui, monsieur," or "Non, monsieur," as the French young girl. And the European men know that high breeding is not necessarily distinct from commercial ancestors and that moral honor is not necessarily the result of hawk-eyed chaperons and elaborate external defenses.

These are good things for European men to learn. For generations of loose morals, and often of debauchery, have not been without effect. And honest and clean ideas about women are the rule rather than the exception on this side of the water. So the American woman in Europe is pleasant to contemplate; the more so as she is eminently able to take care of herself.

Crows Divide Their Work.

Sir John Lubbock tells us of a particular crow in New Zealand, where the male and female differ widely as to the structure of their bills. The male bird has a bill, stout and strong, adapted to cutting and digging into the tree, but he is deficient in that horny pointed tongue which would permit him to pierce the grub and draw it out. The hen bird has, however, an elongated and straight bill, "and when the cock has dug down to the burrow the hen inserts her long bill and draws out the grub, which they divide between them."

A Woman as a Bull Fighter.

New York Sun.

A unique feature of a recent Texas bull fight was the presence of a woman bull fighter, who displayed great skill in wielding the steel-pointed flags and great agility in getting out of the way of the maddened animals. Not exactly a woman's occupation this, but s[illegible] more heartless than looking [illegible] banderillos are gored t[illegible] wounded brutes are p[illegible] the sharp steel, as ge[illegible] have done for pastim[illegible] turies.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

History of the Great Project Which Caused Such Trouble in France.

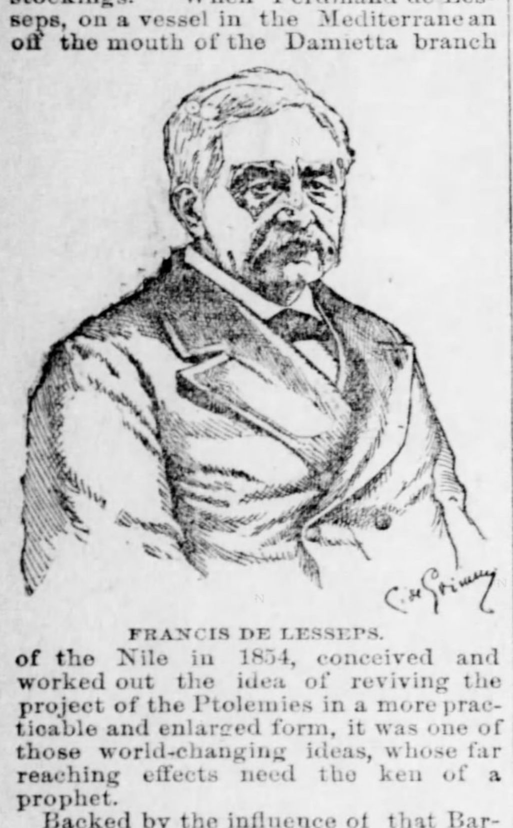
M. DE LESSEPS SURELY HONEST.

It Was Those Associated With Him Who Caused the Scandal.

FRANCE MAY YET BE DISRUPTED.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

It is impossible to understand the Panama canal scandal, which to-day threatens to disrupt France, if it does not indeed drive President Carnot from power, without understanding some of the facts connected with the history of the Suez canal. That great work, which to-day earns over $14,000,000 per year, one-half of which is clear profit, is one of the best paying schemes in the world, a solid commercial fact, on which much of England's prosperity is based, and which furnishes the silver lining for thousands of France's "woolen stockings." When Ferdinand de Lesseps, on a vessel in the Mediterranean off the mouth of the Damietta branch



FRANCIS DE LESSEPS.

of the Nile in 1854, conceived and worked out the idea of reviving the project of the Ptolemies in a more practicable and enlarged form, it was one of those world-changing ideas, whose far reaching effects need the ken of a prophet.

Backed by the influence of that Barnum of monarchs, Napoleon III., and by the outlay of $87,115,000, the canal was finished in 1869. De Lesseps, who had been the head and heart of the enterprise, the "Father of the Isthmus," as the Arabs called him, and "the old man that never grows old" (veil lard qui ne se veillit pas), now became Le Grand Francais. The 87 miles of canal send through each year between 3,100 and 4,425 vessels, and the tonnage steadily rises; and a year ago electric lights were strung along so that vessels could be warped through by night as well as by day. England, which had cried down the enterprise, was anxious enough to buy it, and in 1875 did purchase a controlling interest, and the 7,600,000 tons of freight which she sends through the canal forms about four-fifths of the whole tonnage.

GREATEST NAME IN FRANCE.

De Lesseps's became the greatest name in France. He was a wonder of ceaseless activity, and Frenchmen had the most unbounded confidence in him. At 64 he had completed the Suez canal, at 68 he had begun in 1873, agitating the project of the Panama canal, at 76 he had become the head of the Panama canal enterprise, and now at 87, old, feeble in mind and body, "Le Grand Francais," is the object of suspicion, of persecution, of investigation. In 1869, the day of the completion of his glorious project, he was married to a Spanish lady, who is the well preserved mother of ten or a dozen handsome children, and, who with an income of 60,000 francs per year in her own right, is, or rather was, one of the most honored women in France.

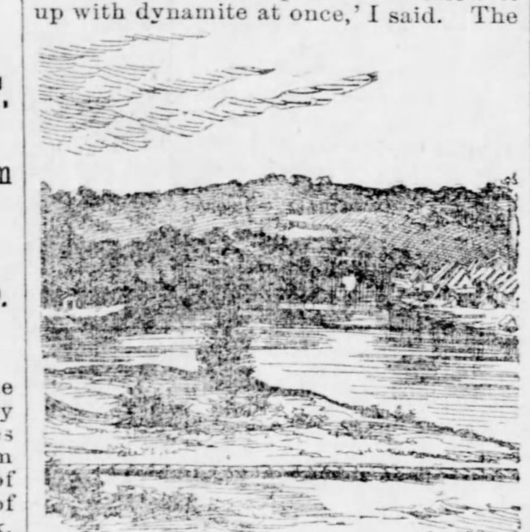
Born at Versailles in 1805, Ferdinand Marie, Viscount de Lesseps, at the age of 24, entered the French diplomatic service as an attache at Lisbon, and subsequently held diplomatic appointments at Barcelona, Tunis and Alexandria. During his eight years residence in Egypt he studied and revolved at all points the project of the Suez canal, an idea that had first come to him while in quarantine at Port Said in 1841. Now that the world saw the fulfillment of

M. FLOQUET.

his hopes, France realized, after the German occupation, that the only remunerative stock she held were shares in this great enterprise.

THE CROSS OF HONOR.

Ornamented with the cross of the Legion d'Honneur, he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India by Queen Victoria and elected to any number of honorary distinctions from societies all over the world, including the freedom of the city of London. France matched "Le Grand Francis" against the "Grand Old Man" of England, and decided that their own was a more picturesque figure than the grand talker of Hawarden, and Gladstone suffered by the comparison. Then there were certain picturesque qualities in the man of destiny, who had cut apart the continents and added glory to [illegible] when she sorely needed it. He [illegible] that did not stop at trifles [illegible] he went through them, [illegible]de. He used to say [illegible] respondent: [illegible] story of what occurred on the very evening before the inauguration of the Suez canal? It was a grand ball at the consulate of France. About midnight, while I was in the midst of a waltz, a Job's messenger of a fellow, with a face as long as your arm, comes to me from the works and whispers to me that a dredging boat had sunk, loaded with sand, and had made the canal impassable. 'Blow it up with dynamite at once,' I said. The



THE CANAL AT GATUN.

following day was my marriage day, too.'

A short time ago Madame de Lesseps said of her husband: "If he had been 10 years younger he would have carried the Panama canal through."

LIKE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Uneasy with the weight of honors, and restless with the ease they brought, he sighed for other worlds to conquer, and embraced the project of the Panama canal with an eagerness born of success. It was not a new idea. In 1520 Angel Saavedra proposed to sever the isthmus of Darien. In 1528 Galvas, a Spaniard, proposed an artificial water way to Charles V.; and 1534 the latter directed Cortez to locate a route, and subsequent surveys were made. Gonara, in 1551, proposed three different routes, one by Nicaragua; and in 1567 another Spaniard explored the isthmus under the patronage of Philip II. In 1695 William Patterson was struck with the idea of a canal across Darien, to be cut under the royal favor. Thenceforward canals on paper were as thick as blackberries, but all fell flat, until Humboldt, with the magic of his eloquence, galvanized some of them into life in 1804 by discussing several of the water ways. In 1830 Lloyd proposed a railway across the isthmus, and in 1843 Garella advocated the construction of a sluiced canal. In 1859, stimulated by the flood of adventurers drawn to California by the gold discovery, an American company began a railroad, which they finished in 1855, but so unhealthy was the route between Colon (or Aspinwall, as it was then called.) and Panama, that it was said there were more graves on its length than there were cross-ties on the whole line. From 1864 a large number of inthmus routes for canals were surveyed by private parties and governments, and when in 1873 De Lesseps became interested he had a good deal or data to begin upon. The French newspapers began active discussion of the subject in 1874, and in 1875 preliminary surveys were made.

DIFFERENT CANAL PROJECTS.

Finally, in May, 1879, a congress of engineers, statisticians and scientists met at Paris, at the request of De Lesseps, to discuss the whole question of the feasibility of the canal, concessions having been obtained from the Columbian government by M. Bonaparte Wyse in 1878. At this congress eight projects of inter-oceanic canals were discussed: 1. The Panama route, 45 miles long,

costing $96,000,000. 2. The sea-level Panama canal, 46 miles long, with a 5-mile tunnel, to cost $95,000,000. 3. A lock canal from Colon to Panama, 45 miles, to cost $85,000,000. 4. The United States Nicaragua route, 180 miles, to cost $65,000,000. 5. The Nicaragua lock canal, 182 miles, to cost $72,000,000. 6. The Tehuantepec route, 174 miles, costing $94,000,000. 7. The Atrato river and Nipipi canal route, 180 miles, to cost $98,000,000. 8. The San Blas route, 31 miles, 10 miles of tunnel, to cost $95,000,000. Finally the congress definitely fixed on the Panama route, via the Chagres and Rio Grande rivers, a distance of 54 miles, on an alleged basis of cost of $120,000,000.

The inadequacy of this congress to decide such an important question is now fully apparent. The pressure in France in favor of the canal was very great, and doubtless the action of the congress was greatly determined by that. Of the 135 members of which the congress was composed, over half of them were French, 34 of them belonging to the geographical societies of Paris, who had no special competency to decide a question that belonged entirely to practical men and contractors. Fourteen other members were engineers and assistants on the Suez canal, who would of course be directly under the influence of De Lesseps.

AMERICANS WERE WISE.

Commissioners Ammen and Menocal, from the United States, were there, but Ammen refrained from voting on the ground that "only able engineers can form an opinion, after careful study, of what is actually possible and what is relatively economical in the construction of a ship canal." There were fatal objections made to the project, two of which have had much to do with it—the unhealthiness of the swamps and general climate of the isthmus, and, secondly, the ungovernable nature of the Chagres river, which it was necessary to cross again and again. But the congress was deaf to any caution, and estimated the annual traffic at 6,000,000 tons, which at $3 per ton would pay ordinary dividends. The project was decided on favorably, though one cannot help feeling that back of it all was a lot of capitalists, jobbers and speculators who saw in the manipulation of the stocks a bonanza. The canal company was organized and the Columbian concession was bought by the company from M. Bonaparte Wyse. Preliminaries of a perplexing nature, a hitch with the Columbian authorities and careful surveys consumed two years, and the subscription books were not opened until 1881.

Everything had been prepared to heighten the boom. M. de Lesseps was the most familiar figure in France; children pointed him out on the street, and local skits at the theaters, in which he figured were always applauded. The French press was full of the Panama scheme, and as never before, the French peasantry were interested.

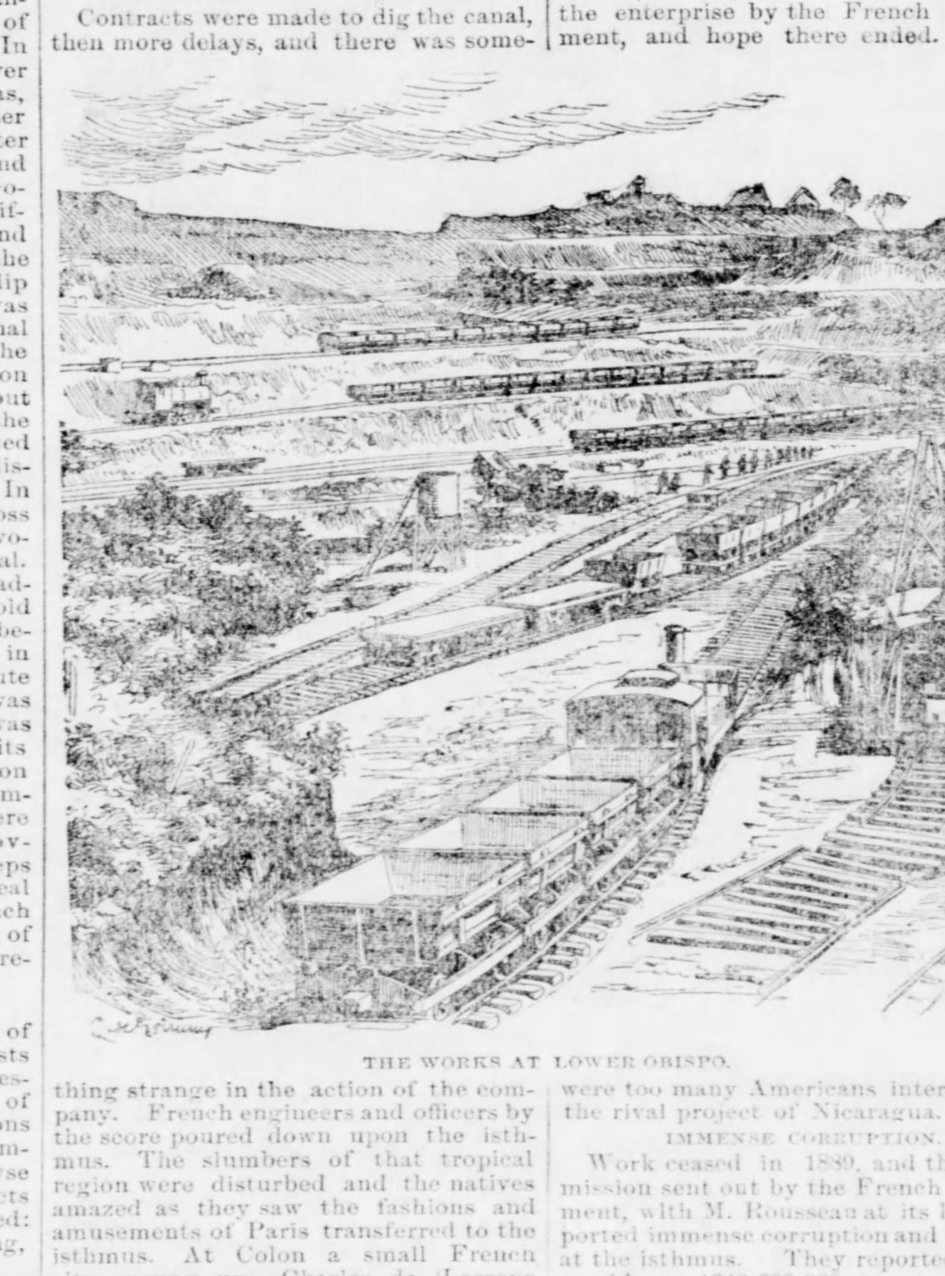
FROM WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

Their habit of hoarding their gold and silver in woolen stockings, gave point to De Lesseps's frequent answer, to those who interrogated him as to where the money would come from, when he replied: "The woolen stockings will furnish it." Never was a subscription so popular, and it might be added that never, since John Law and the Mississippi Bubble, had there been such excitement in France over any financial question.

Soon there were 100,000 names on the subscription books, and finally they rose to 500,000. Not a village in the French republic but what had its subscribers; and the people that put their hands in their pockets, and paid the 5,000,000,000 francs, exacted by the Germans as a war indemnity, subscribed the 600,000,0000 needed for Panama. There were scandals whispered, of course, of journals subsidized, of deputies bought, but De Lesseps was never implicated in any way. Fooled he may have been, the dupe of speculators, and deceived by his anxious and ambitious hopes, but himself a rascal. Never!

TRANSFERRING FRENCH CUSTOMS.

Contracts were made to dig the canal, then more delays, and there was some-



THE WORKS AT LOWER OBISPO.

thing strange in the action of the company. French engineers and officers by the score poured down upon the isthmus. The slumbers of that tropical region were disturbed and the natives amazed as they saw the fashions and amusements of Paris transferred to the isthmus. At Colon a small French city sprung up. Charles de Lesseps had a magnificent villa, all the other officers were housed in costly dwellings, and playhouses and comic opera supplied the young Frenchmen with amusements.

There was red tape galore, and offices without limit; managers, assistants, a dynamite company, and dredging companies, all well sfficered. The company was a bonanza for young Frenchmen, just out of the technical schools. Huge dredges were built in the United States and France, and towed down there (when they did not upset) to spoil the brightness of their machinery in the damp climate. All along the route, villages were built, and by 1883 there were 11,000 men at work on the canal. The excavation involved the removal of 3,531,000,000 cubic feet of earth, and January 31, 1884, the actual quantity removed was 118,448,595 cubic feet or one thirtieth of the whole, and De Lesseps announced that the canal would be completed in 1888. Blacks were imported from Jamaica, San Domingo and South America, to do the work. They worked hard but they died fast, and their skeletons adorn the woods and hollows where the Chagres fever left them.

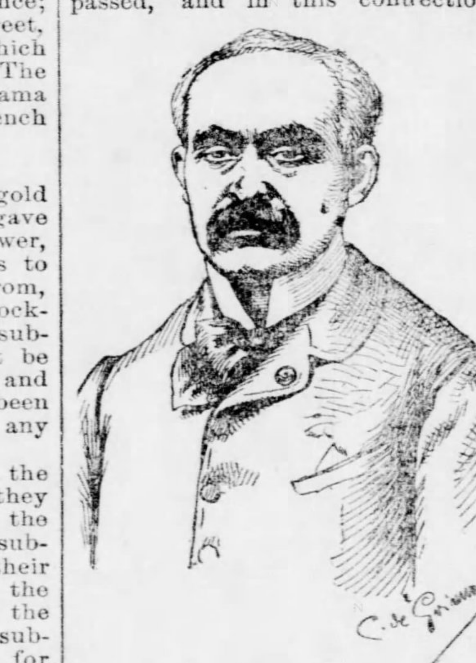
AN OFFER TO GENERAL GRANT.

The money flowed in, and was used as rapidly. General Grant was offered the presidency of the canal company at 125,000 francs a year. Wet weather sent the Chagres river from a quiet Sunday school stream into a roaring

DREDGES AT COLON.

demon, eating up embankments, burying dredges, cutting out bridges, flooding villages and flats and showing how powerless man is in a tropical wet season. The company bought the Panama railroad of a lot of New York shrewd practitioners for three times its value. She fever increased, and a hospital with 100 beds at Colon, in six years killed 24 out of 36 Red Cross nurses, and 38 out of 80 American and European doctors.

There was bad management all along the line. De Lesseps did not actually know what was going on. He only knew the reports, and that there was a constant call for money. All of 1885 was wasted by the awful rains, and a fearful storm in the bay of Aspinwall wrecked huge dredges, broke up slips, and destroyed houses. The cost of work steadily increased, and grew to be enormous. All the enemies of the canal, who sought blackmail or fought against it from principle, were active, including some prominent Americans. By December, 1888, the sum exceeded $200,000,000, or 1,000,000,000 francs. Still De Lesseps was hopeful. He asked the government to sanction a lottery, and the company undertook to get the law passed, and in this connection the

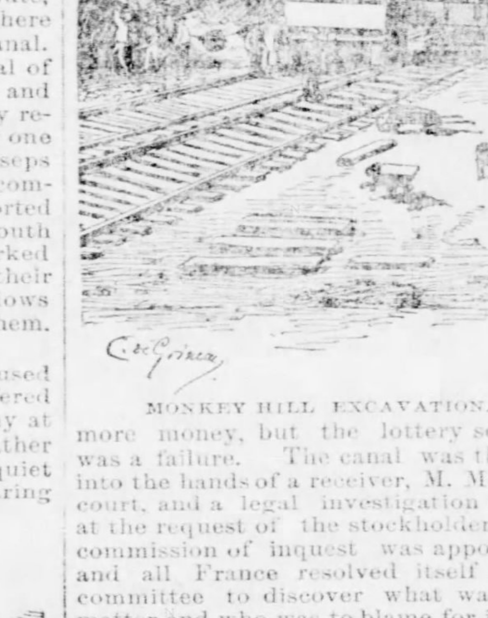


M. CLEMENCEAU.

bribes were given to carry it through the chamber of deputies which are making such a stir to-day. The United States government, by an interpretation of the Monroe doctrine entirely unwarranted, refused to allow the backing of the enterprise by the French government, and hope there ended. There were too many Americans interested in the rival project of Nicaragua.

IMMENSE CORRUPTION.

Work ceased in 1889, and the commission sent out by the French government, with M. Rousseau at its head, reported immense corruption and anarchy at the isthmus. They reported that it would cost $342,000,000 to complete it. An appeal by De Lesseps still brought



MONKEY HILL EXCAVATION.

more money, but the lottery scheme was a failure. The canal was thrown into the hands of a receiver, M. Monchicourt, and a legal investigation began at the request of the stockholders. A commission of inquest was appointed, and all France resolved itself into a committee to discover what was the matter and who was to blame for it.

On the 28th of November a ministerial crisis took place in France, and M. Loubet was compelled to step down from the position of premier and allow the formation of a new ministry. Baron Reinach, who had been accused of being one of the chief squanderers of the Panama Canal company's money, had died very suddenly under suspicious circumstances after a visit from Dr. Cornelius Herz. His associate, M. Propper, had testified before the commission of inquiry concerning the canal, that Baron Reinach had sent a million francs to one M. Artou, to be used in political movements in favor of the canal, and M. Laguerre testified that Artou had spent 300,000 francs to influence votes and in political action, but had fled to England and was in hiding there.

BARON REINACH'S SUICIDE.

When it came out that Baron Reinach, finding that he would have to testify before the commission, had committed suicide, a terrible excitement ensued. The fact of the suicide was established by a post mortem, and M. Clemenceau, leader of the Left, and proprietor of *La Justice*, was later compelled to defend himself in a letter, in which he owned to having gone with Baron Reinach and M. Rouvier to the house of Dr. Herz, and finding Herz refused to do anything, the baron said "I am lost," repeating the same after a visit to M. Constans. That night he killed himself.

M. Charles de Lesseps, vice president, Baron Cottu, and M. Fontane, members of the council of the Panama canal, refused to appear before the commission of inquiry of which M. Brisson is president. On the 3d of December M. Pourquery de Boisserin demanded that the house of deputies authorize the commission to choose a magistrate to join in the inquiry. This proposition was carried, 333 to 182. There was lively work before the commission. Albert Grevy, brother of the old president, admitted taking a check for 14,000 francs from the canal, M. Fauconnerie had received a check for 25,000 francs from M. Thierree, and M. Burfer one for 20,000 francs, believed to have been for M. Proust. It was proved that Baron Reinach had been given a check for 3,900,000 francs upon the Bank of France, and in its place they gave him 27 checks representing that sum. M. Cantagrel, a member of the commission, testified that the agent of the company at one time had offered him first 100,000, and at last 500,000 francs, if he would consent to vote for the lottery project; and M. Martin said M. de Lesseps had offered him 300,000 to buy the resisting deputies.

MONEY FOR ADVERTISING.

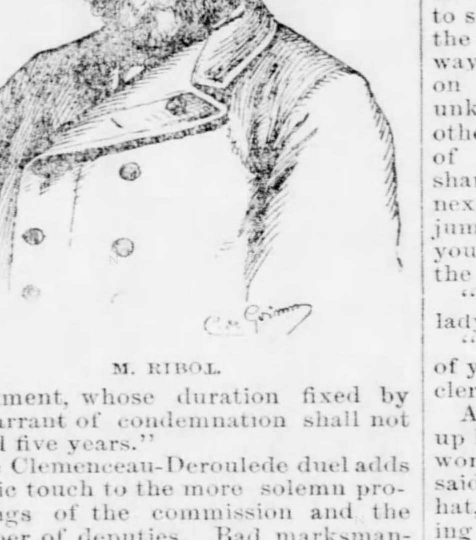
Sixty million dollars paid for advertising, etc.! That is a story fit for Henry F. Keenan's "Money Makers," but that was the cool statement of M. Rossignol, accountant, when that Gallic nightingale was called on to sing a song of sixpence and open the grand pie of scandal, set before King Public. He said there was a complete system of newspaper subsidies, which was long under his own personal observation. Most of the Paris editors were the recipients of this bounty, and "money made the mare go," in almost every newspaper office. He knew positively of certain journals which were subsidized whenever the public became lukewarm, or when it was required to float new loans. For instance, every time a new loan was to be placed the *Petit Journal*, the organ of the French cab drivers, received 100,000 francs, or 300,000 francs per year; the *Figaro*, 80,000 francs; the *Telegraphe*, 150,000 francs (it claims to have 6,000,000 circulation) and M. Zezirski, its director, 120,000 francs; the *Debats*, 25,000 francs, and its director 40,000 francs; the *Matin*. 50,000 francs; the *Radical*, 100,000 francs; the *Gaulois*, 50,000 francs, and *L'Evenement*, 50,000 francs. These amounts were paid in ordinary emergencies, but in exceptionally gigantic efforts of the French journalistic talent, the subsidies were increased. For instance, when the lottery bonds were proposed the amounts instanced above were doubled.

M. Rossignol said that up to 1888 one milliard (1,000,000,000) francs had been spent. Of this amount 600,000,000 had been used up at the isthmus; 100,000,000 had been used in the expenses of the management and 300,000,000 for subsidies, advertising and other legitimate and illegitimate ways of booming the project.

INJURY TO THE REPUBLIC.

It comes out more clearly, day by day, that the enemies of the republic in every form are taking the opportunity of the Panama canal to do all the injury they can to the republic. If they could compel President Carnot to resign, and thus throw the nation into confusion, there would be some hope for them. But Carnot's firmness and the prompt action of the new ministry have disappointed the extreme Left and the extreme Right. It is believed that the house cannot be stampeded. The French chamber of deputies, which alone has the power to originate motions (the senate being of much less importance), is arranged as follows, commencing at the left: Radicals, consisting of anarchists, socialists and radicals. Then come republicans, radical republicans, republicans out and out, and conservative republicans. Then at the right are the monarchists, consisting of Bonapartists, Orleanists, Boulangists and monarchists pure and simple. The danger of a union between the Right and Left, is passing away, and the foundations of the republic are settling upon the bed rock of honesty and good faith, though the building shakes as with the throes of an earthquake.

The arrest and imprisonment of MM. Charles de Lesseps, Fontane and Cottu, and the fact that they are treated with the severity due to common people, has won the public. After deliberation, President Carnot and the new ministry of M. Ribot has decided to allow the fullest discussion, believing that the republic will not suffer. The penalties for bribery, sale of votes, etc., and for allowing oneself to be bribed, are included in article 177 of the penal code, which provides that "any deputy or public functionary, administrative or judicial, who shall have agreed to promises or offers or received gifts or presents, to perform any act of his function or employment, even just, but not subject to salary, shall be punished by civic degradation, and condemned to a fine double the value of the bribe," but not less than 200 francs. "Civic degradation," being an infamous punishment, is defined by articles 34 and 35 to consist of: 1. "Deprivation and exclusion from all public functions, employments. 2. Deprivation of the right to vote, of election, of eligibility and all rights civil and political, including the right to wear decorations. 3. Inability to be sworn, to make part of a family council, to bear arms, or serve in the French army. Every time that civic degradation is pronounced as a chief penalty it shall be accompanied by im-



M. RIBOT.

prisonment, whose duration fixed by the warrant of condemnation shall not exceed five years."

The Clemenceau-Deroulede duel adds a comic touch to the more solemn proceedings of the commission and the chamber of deputies. Bad marksmanship has always characterized French buels, and Mark Twain's description is not one whit more funny than the Clemenceau farce. It all reads like a page of burlesque.

WIRT ARLAND.

He Had a Beautiful Touch.

Chicago News Record.

Mrs. Hoetong—Signor Klavierspiel, the pianist, has such a beautiful touch, hasn't he?

Mr. Bobberly—Yes, he touched me for $5 in the conservatory a minute ago.

NEWS ABOUT THE BIG FAIR.

Turkish Theater Being Erected on the Grounds.

COLUMBUS'S DESCENDANT COMING.

The Duke of Veragua to Attend With His Family.

INTERESTING GOVERNMENTAL EXHIBITS

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Peter Antonious & Co. of Beyrout, Syria, have begun work on the Turkish theater at the world's fair grounds. The site of the theater is in the Turkish village. It will be 63x145 feet. The cost of the building may be from $10,000 to $25,000. It will be a picture of the Orient. The exterior will be finished, in its domes, arches, gates and windows, in the style of the East. In the interior the scenery, mural decorations and properties will be patterned closely after the most elegantly furnished houses in Damascus. The building will be completed by April 1.

Telegrams from Washington say: Secretary of State Foster has just received a letter from Francis MacNutt, charge d'affaires at Madrid, giving the particulars of the trip of the duke of Veragua to the United States as the guest of this government. The duke is the direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, and as such was invited by congress to attend the world's fair. The duke will be accompanied by the duchess of Veragua, his son Christopher and his daughter. It is possible that his brother, the marquis of Barboles and his wife may also accompany him, but this is not yet certain.

THE NINA AND PINTA.

The United States Cruiser Newark, in command of Admiral Benham, arrived at Cadiz, to-day, according to a cable dispatch received by the navy department, and her officers will set to work immediately in superintending and fitting out the Columbus caravels, Nina and Pinta, for the voyage across the Atlantic to take part in the naval review at Hampton Roads in May and to be exhibited later at the world's fair. The Newark will act as convoy to the caravels on their westward journey. After the work of fitting out is completed she will proceed to Naples and secure the vatican manuscript and Columbus relics; thence to Marseilles to get the French Columbus relics and back to Cadiz.

Gen. St. Clair of West Virginia and John Boyd Thacher of New York, members of the World's Columbian committee, appeared before the deficiencies sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations to-day and asked for $600,000 for the expenses of judges and their assistants in making awards at the fair. The majority members of the sub-committee apparently thought the amount asked very large.

SOUVENIR COINS TO NICARAGUA.

A number of the souvenir coins, enclosed in a handsome case, were to-day forwarded to Consul Newell at Managua for presentation to President Sagasa and other officials of Nicaragua.

The marine hospital service has decided upon an addition to its exhibition at the fair. It will be a model of Ellis island, N. Y., with the building in which the immigrants are inspected by the medical officers of the service. The model will be about 10 by 12 feet in size, with the building in proportion. The interior will be a counterpart of the original and will present a lifelike representation of immigrants upon landing. They will be shown by means of puppets, and every nationality will be represented. Their appearance and dress will be closely followed.

The assistant commissioner of the general land office, Manning Rose, is busily engaged preparing the exhibit of the office at the world's fair. The exhibit will embrace maps and plans showing the public lands, their location, character, products, etc., the timber, mineral and agricultural resources of the various sections of the country.

THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT.

It is proposed to place before the public information as to the development of the country from its infancy up to the present time; to show the country's growth by cession and purchase; the development of the acquired territory; the advancement in the rectangular system of surveys adopted by the government, exhibiting the extent of the surveys and unsurveyed portion of the public land in States and Territories. The location of the agricultural lands disposed of and in the possession of actual settlers will also be shown, together with the location of discovered and actually developed mineral lands, the lands segregated to railroads and the development or settlement of adjacent territory.

The citizens of Pennsylvania seem to be much exercised over the question whether or not the world's fair shall be open on Sunday. Senators Quay and Cameron, particularly the former, are receiving many petitions and letters from citizens of Pennsylvania and other States on the subject. It seems odd that a man who has been accused with so many iniquities as Senator Quay should be the subject of such a stream of thanks and earnest attention on the part of the clergy. From every part of the State and from many other States as well these communications come.

AN INNOCENT MOUSE.

But It Was Out of Place in a Woman's Head Covering.

Santa Rosa Republican.

One day this week a lady went to a Fourth street store to make some purchases. She engaged a young clerk in conversation concerning various articles. While talking to her the clerk chanced to look at her hat. It moved slightly. Then he looked again, and again the feminine headgear was perceived to be in motion. The young man turned pale and his tongue did cleave to the roof of his mouth. Like one suffering with nightmare, he wanted to scream, but could not. All the time the lady's hat kept moving in a peculiar way. The young man kept his gaze on the hat—for some reasons unknown to himself he could not do otherwise. Presently he saw one side of the hat rise up; then a pair of sharp, bright eyes peered out. The next instant out from under the hat jumped a mouse. It landed on the pale young clerk's shoulder, and he ran into the street yelling like a Comanche.

"Ugh! what was that?" screamed the lady.

"It was a mouse, and he jumped out of your hat," answered the pale young clerk between his chattering teeth.

And so it was. The lady had taken up her hat carelessly, put it on, and worn it to the store. On the way, she said, she felt something moving in her hat, but thought it was the breeze moving in her hair. She was greatly surprised at the developments, but not so frightened as the pale youn g clerk.

AT DAWN.

In the dim, silent hour of dawn
 I woke from dreams of happiness:
 Old friends had come my sleep to bless.
And I woke and found them gone.

Oh, bitterness of heart, that seems
 Oh, old-time sense of loss and pain,
 The grief of losing them again—
The friends who come to us in dreams.

—*Juliet V. Strauss in Indianapolis Journal.*

A TWELFTH NIGHT TRAGEDY.

Continued from Eleventh Page.

to two brothers of the name of O'Grady. One of them was a desperate character who lived by poaching and theft, and had a hut two or three miles from the scene of the murder. The other was one of the servants who had lived at the hall under the old master, but had been dismissed as dishonest by the new one. While he lived at the hall he had avowedly had nothing to do with his brother; since he left there, the two had lived together—none knew how.

The chief evidence against them was given by a farmer, who told how, passing along the road at dusk and getting near the place where the body was afterwards found, he had observed two figures lurking in the hedge. Then a man sprang forward and tried to stop his horse, but his animal, a nettlesome colt, quickly galloped past them. He could almost swear the man was one of the O'Gradys.

A gunsmith deposed to selling a revolver to the elder man a month ago.

Some spots of blood were found on a shirt belonging to them.

The elder man had been heard to utter threats against Mr. Masereene, who was down on all such characters and had threatened to have him imprisoned. On the part of the younger, desired revenge for his dismissal was brought forward as a possible motive.

The evidence was considered strong enough to bring about the arrest of the two, and eventually they were committed for trial.

The romance of it all—happening in such a way and at such a time, and wrecking so utterly two such promising young lives, touched the hearts of the most callous hearers, and leaving sensation out of the question, the general mourning for the terrible death of the gay, handsome young fellow and his beautiful girl-wife was heartfelt and widespread. So, naturally the greatest excitement prevailed, and as the time for the trial came on, no one seemed able to think or talk of anything but "The Twelfth Night Tragedy," as the papers called it.

Under the influence of a rumor that sprung up and rushed like wild fire, this excitement grew to fever heat. Somehow—no one exactly knew how—a report got about that the brother of the murdered man had committed the deed!

Whether the delirious ravings of the poor dead wife, her wild talk about Harry's fierce eyes and "he said you never should marry me, and now he has a knife, and look! look! he is trying to stab you—oh, save me, save me, Lawrence! Oh don't kill Lawrence, it is not his fault that I love him instead of you. Oh, save me, save me!"—whether this, with the further confirmation of the maid's story of how her mistress had said Mr. Masereene was expected that afternoon, was at the root of it; or whether some idle tales about the quarrel the brothers had about Miss North, and how Harry had been deprived of both his love and his inheritance by the brother, took shape and grew into distorted life, was never known. But it was whispered about that Harry was suspected of the murder, and at last there were those who—in his absence—declared boldly that Harry Masereene had done the dreadful deed.

So matters stood when at last the assize day came, and as the trial (the first on the list) proceeded, and it was seen that nothing could be proved against the prisoners, the possibility, nay, probability of Harry Masereene being the murderer is openly talked of. As soon as these men are acquitted—and, of course, they will be acquitted—they will make a search for and find the real criminal—that is certain. So say most of the people in court, and the defense for the prisoners confirm their ideas.

Ably and eloquently the defense is made, and it is with something of triumph that the young solicitor makes his points and turns suspicion. Suppose the elder man had uttered a threat against deceased—did not all of us, under the influence of passion, say words we did not mean, and that we repented of as soon as uttered? And might it not be expected that this rough, untutored man should use stronger words than a gently nurtured one would?

No one could prove that the O'Gradys had been anywhere but in their hut on the afternoon and evening of the Twelfth day, and as for the blood on the shirt, was there anything criminal in a man cutting his hand and accidently staining his garments with his own blood?

As for buying a revolver, what was more natural than a man living alone in a wild, solitary place should like to have the protection of firearms near him? And if the O'Gradys had used one on the night of the Twelfth day—and one had been used—where was it? His clients had lost their's a day or two after purchasing it.

There was a sound of movement in the court—a stir—and—

"It is a lie!" shouts a deep voice, fiercely.

The words create a profound sensation, and all eyes are instantly turned to the spot from whence the sound comes.

"It is a lie!" repeats the voice sternly. "The revolver is in the thatch of an old barn, near the place where you murdered Lawrence Masereene, and where you yourself hid it."

In common with everybody else the prisoners have turned to the speaker of these momentous words. One glance at the man who accuses them is enough. A change comes over their stolid faces, and with a yell of terror—"Oh, God!"—the elder man falls fainting to the ground.

There, to all appearances, stands the ghost of the murdered man pointing at him with outstretched arm.

The excitement is terrific. People stand up, women shriek and faint, all cries of order are disregarded, and the judge is almost the only calm person in the building.

"Who are you, and by what right do you interrupt the court in this manner?" he says loudly in a stern voice.

"I am Lawrence Masereene's brother and am sent here by God to sustain the charge of murder against these men," replied Harry—for it is he—his face set, his eyes blazing. "I left India because of a dream I had on Twelfth night, and have come straight here to avenge my brother's death.

This remarkable statement still further increases the excitement, but intense curiosity prevails for a time over fear and wonder, and a dead silence takes the place of the tumult that greeted the appearance of this strange witness—a silence that grows when the judge sanctions the telling of the tale of this wonderful dream.

Loud and clear rings out Harry's voice as he tells a tale that runs something like this:

"On Twelfth night I dreamt that I was with my brother in a room of the inn at Bally-Haughin, a place in which I had been once before. He was engaged on business matters with Mr. Rigg, his solicitor, but left in the afternoon, saying he must hasten home. Passing through the market he spoke to three or four men there and then rode quickly toward the main road.

"Although I could see and hear all that passed around me, I felt sure it was not my bodily presence that thus accompanied him, but my shadow or spiritual presence, for he seemed quite unconscious that I was near him. I felt that my being thus present betokened some hideous hidden danger which he was destined to meet, and which my presence could not avert, for I could not speak to warn him of his peril. He rode briskly along, humming as he went, and called out 'good evening' to some man we met. I had never been along that road before, and do not remember noticing anything about it till we came to a hill, the descent of which brought us to a dark valley.

"It was now dark, and although I had so far seen nothing to warrant my anxiety, I felt more certain than ever that death was awaiting my brother. There were high and well-wooded hills on either side of the valley, and when we reached a part where occasional trees on each side of the road obscured what little light there was, my apprehension increased, till I was in a perfect frenzy, frantically desirious, yet quite unable to prevent his going further. Suddenly I became aware that there were two dark forms lurking beneath the hedge, and I knew that my brother's hour had come.

"And so it was. That man"—pointing at the young prisoner—"sprang forward and seized the horse's bridle, the other lifted a revolver, took aim, and fired twice. My brother swayed and dropped from the saddle. The man, as if to make assurance doubly sure, held him by the throat for a moment, then they dragged or rolled his body into a ditch by the road-side. The riderless horse galloped off in the direction in which it had just come, and the men hid the revolver where I have told you you will find it, and fled into the shadows of the trees.

"The agony I had endured through this terrible scene became insupportable. I struggled violently, and calling on God, I awoke."

To describe the impression this wonderful story creates is impossible. Never before has anyone heard anything so remarkable in real life; and—is it all true? they ask. Has he really dreamed it, or is it all a ruse to—but now he is here and they have seen him, those who were most vehement in casting the darkest suspicions on him, dare not even breathe them openly.

The few hours that follow the adjournment of the court prove the dream only too true for the O'Gradys. The finding of a four-barreled revolver with two empty chambers in the thatch of the barn described by Harry is unnecessary for the passing of the death sentence on the men, for on coming to himself the elder ruffian, believing in his terror and confusion that he had seen the ghost of the murdered man, confesses to the crime.

And ere long the two murderers have suffered the utmost penalty of the law for one of the most cruel, most brutal crimes ever perpetrated, and are transported to a higher, more dread criminal bar than ours.

The history of Harry Masereene from the time of his quarrel with his brother to his appearance in court may be easily guessed. Enough to say that he had long since repented his hasty words, and had things gone on in the ordinary way would soon have left his wanderings and made peace with his brother and sister-in-law. As it is, from being an object of the darkest suspicion, he is elevated to the position of hero, and his "vision from God" is the wonder of all who hear it. For the rest—

Ah, me! Truth is not only stranger, but ofttimes sadder, so much sadder, than fiction, and were it not for Time's healing powers, life would in many cases be but a sad and weary thing.

Let us hope that the hoary-headed father has dealt kindly with Harry Masereene.

[THE END.]

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NEXT WEEK:

SPECTRAL FOOTPRINTS,

BY

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K. C. M. G., Author of "From Shadow to Sunlight," Etc.

MADE OF CANNON.

The New York Statue in Honor of Christopher Columbus.

Chicago Sunday Post.

Here is a picture of the Columbus group for the fountain with which the city of New York will honor the great discoverer. Fernando Miranda, the designer, is a Spaniard who has done many things of note in the world of art. His work on this group is said to be spirited and natural. The fountain will be 100 feet in cir-

COLUMBUS FOUNTAIN GROUP.

cumference and the actual group will be 16 feet in height. The brass for the casting will be furnished by old Spanish cannon from Mexico, Honduras and Colombia. The cannon from Honduras is 12 feet long, weighs 6,568 pounds, and was made in Seville, October 12, 1799. The fountain will be built in Central park

Her Natural Question.

Detroit Free Press.

He—Great minds run in the same channel, Miss Effie.

Miss Effie (innocently)—How do you know?